A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.

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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,668—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.V.I. CLYDE | 4130 | R. G. Murray | 25th April |
| B.M.I. CALEDONIA | 7468 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd May. |
| † SUTLEJ | 4702 | A. Symons | 9th " |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 6263 | M. DeHorne | 16th " |
| | | FRIDAY, 5 P. M. | |
| † GANGES | 4301 | T. F. Creery | 22nd May. |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 6981 | L. H. Meade | 29th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 5th June. |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 12th " |
| † GANGES | 4301 | T. F. Creery | 19th " |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 6267 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 3rd July. |
| B.I. THAMES | 6172 | W. J. Nantes | 1 th " |
| † GANGES | 4301 | T. F. Creery | 17th " |
| B M CALTONIA | 7168 | W. B. Andrews | 24th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 31st " |

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, these for the latter performing the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M.I. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Manager before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassovich | 4,191 | 750 | 1st May 1896 |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st June 1896 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLEOPATRA | F. Kossovich | 3,185 | 300 | 7th May 1896 |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th June 1896 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | A. Mitis | 4,233 | 350 | 21st May 1896. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1896.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DeoBALDUINO ..... 30th April 1896
S.S. PO ..... 28th May 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1896.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4255 | C. de Maubeuge | 16th May 1896. |
| SYDNEY | 4232 | C. Aubert | 13th June " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4232 | C. L. Blanc | 11th July " |
| MELBOURNE | 4060 | C. Bourdon | 8th August " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | Schinitz | 4,259 | 7th May. |

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Kiteuno, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 7th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

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### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th April, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on or about the 2rd April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 25th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA" 1,506 tons, about the 22nd April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, about 25th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1896.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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PRICKLY HEAT ROS ALPINUS.

As a remedy for this universal complaint has stood the test of many years' trial. It affords IMMEDIATE RELIEF, giving COMFORT and COOLNESS to the body.

It is applied with a sponge

AFTER BATHING

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HOTTEST WEATHER

by the use of this excellent preparation.

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CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

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AVOID DISEASE!!

BY DRINKING

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., AS QUALIFIED CHEMISTS, are in a position to GUARANTEE the absolute purity of all the Ærated Waters sent out from their various establishments.

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| H. S. Merriman's The Sowers. | Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom. |
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DEAD BEAT! FAGGED OUT!

COCA WINE. Builds up Nature and Stops Waste of nerve Power, completely revives the constitution when jaded and worn out by hard work and Hot Weather. Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.

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is recognised as a

STANDARD REMEDY

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and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.

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Involving no change of diet.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

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Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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IT having come to our knowledge that certain SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of this well-known Wine are at present in the Bombay Market, we hereby CAUTION all purchasers that we are SOLE AGENTS for this Presidency, and that every Bottle sold by us bears the words "ST. RAPHAEL" on the Label and Capsule, and OUR NAME AS SOLE AGENTS on a Special Label. No Bottle not bearing these Marks should be purchased.

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Mary Miffs.....Mrs. Bice.
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AN EXTRAVAGANT FARCE.
In Two Acts
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Guests, etc.

ACT I HONOR'S LODGINGS.
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To commence 9-15 P.M.

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Orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. Seymour Dove.

Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle.....Rs. 3.
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Soldiers and Sailors half price to back seats only.

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S. S. "TOSA MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "TOSA MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind will be entertained unless settled before the departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
S.S. "Tosa Maru."
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st April, 1896.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES for Rs. 2,500 have been STOLEN. Any person dealing with the same will do so at his own risk. 3½ per cent. Government Papers for Rs. 2,500—No. 800653 for Rs. 500 of 1865: old No. 256723, new No. 14324 Bombay, for Rs. 1,000 of 1865: old No. B00128, new No. 7013 Bombay, for Rs. 1,0 0 of 1864-65. Standing in the name of CURSETJEE DADABHOY, No. 361, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colo:on 3 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate.....4 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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BOMBAY.

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Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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½ Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins.....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... „ 6-8 „ 100
Vevey Courts..... „ 6-0 „ 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old screws, sugars, angle iron, ink bottles, guard bells, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chairs, chisels, cutters, clips, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, brass hinges, brass tubes, steel scrap, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, timber teak scrap, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, sleepers, pulleys, turntables, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for the removal.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES CURRANTS.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, on account of the concerned—
100 cases currants.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY OLD BYCULLA STATION, AT BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., at Byculla, near the G. I. P. Railway Old Station—
A quantity of materials such as timber, iron, stones, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of 310 cases of JAPANESE MATCHES, opposite to the Prince's Dock, or next to the Crackers Godown at Clive Cross Road, No. 4, in the Godowns Nos. 130 and 134.

By order of Messrs. Tata and Sons and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Vorah Mahomedali Ebramjee, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. precisely, at the abovementioned place, the following 310 cases of Japanese matches.

MARK.
300 in diamond, 285 cases each 50 gross Japanese sulphur matches (Kangaroo Trade Mark)
T. S 28 cases Do. (Horse Trade Mark.)
200 in diamond, 6 cases Do. (Kangaroo Trade Mark.)
100 in diamond, 27 cases Do. (Raja Trade Mark.)

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and lots cleared away within 8 days from the date of sale.

The cases will be on view on the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., by order of the Assignees, and on account and risk of C. F. Unger, formerly District Inspector of Police, Buldana, and now at Poona, a policy of Assurance in the Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch, bearing No. 628 T. B. class C, for Rs. 5,000 on the life of the said C. F. Unger. The policy is dated the 6th April, 1888.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the Assignees, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, conversation and reclining sofas, marble table, mirror-door nimrah a sweet-toned grand cottage pianoforte, Cambay carpets, &c., the property of Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Chotia, Esq. proceeded to England.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Observatory, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture by Roberts and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co., and another by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, one handsome English-built open carriage by Kinross of Sterling in good order, two handsome hardworking grey Arab horses going in single and double harness and saddle harness, Lady's and gentleman's saddles, English cane furniture, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, table ornaments, full size camphora by Dalmeyer, full size lens by Jamin Darlot, large cooking stove with utensils, etc., the property of the late C. CHAMBERS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Intending purchasers will be conveyed to the Colaba Observatory in carriages which will be found waiting for them at the Sassoon Dock Tram Terminus, on the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, handsome vis-a-vis victoria, handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Durga Rowl, Mahim, on account and risk of Michael DeCruz, which was to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, &c., SALVED FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES FIRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cellars of the burnt-out premises behind Watson's Hotel on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—a large lot of Wines consisting of sherry, port, marsala, tarragona, madeira, claret, sauterne, burgundy chablis, karlovitz, voslauer, red and white Australian vermouth, maraschino, curacao, gin, sparkling hock, still hock, giesler's, moets vaschier, Deutz and Gelderman saumer, sparkling moselle, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full size mahogany slate billiard-table by Thurston, with balls, cues and other billiard requisites, one sweet-toned walnutwood semi-grand pianoforte, China and Japanese flower vases, real and rich Persian and Brussells carpets, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong English-built brougham in very good order, handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of R. SHARP, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 do. Victoria with serviceable coach-box.
1 do. four-seated barouche in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome chesnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the N Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, handsome brass gas lamps, fancy table ornaments, Cambay carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, one strong-built single-seated office-brougham in very good order, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, garden roller, gardenpump, &c., the property of Surgeon C. H. L. MEYER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BLOOD PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

## NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of the notices lately issued, Members are informed that THIS DEPOT is in FULL WORKING ORDER; and that, as Large Consignments have been received from Home, it is now FULLY STOCKED in all Departments, with the exception of the following:—

No. 8 DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Instruments.
No. 10 DEPARTMENT.—Tennis Flannels, Uniform Cases, and certain Accoutrements.
No. 13 DEPARTMENT.—Devotional Works.
No. 14 DEPARTMENT.—Some kinds of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Telescopes.

With the above exceptions, the Departments are as well stocked, as ever they were before; and in some cases, even better.

Special attention is drawn to the following, just received:—
Havana Cigars, and A and N Cigarettes.
Whatman's Drawing Paper, and Sketch Blocks.
New Engravings and Etchings, and Photographic Goods, Cameras, &c.
Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Companions, and Fans.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 35 Per Share for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to the Registered Shareholders of that day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-known and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NO WROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all
Wine Merchants.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

THE SANATORIUM,

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter.)

THE SANATORIUM,
Church Gate House, First Floor.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

# FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

# BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND A COPY OF

# THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

# HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee,

CORRESPONDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS..... | The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld. |
| SINGAPORE..... PENANG..... | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| HONGKONG..... | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA..... | Bank of Australasia and Branches. |
| COLOMBO..... | The Bank of Madras. |
| RANGOON..... | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA..... | Do. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends collected thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and issues of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,020,000 = „ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on applications.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 30,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. all | Rs. 10 pr. ct. | Rs. 1,422½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,305xd |
| ank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,276 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge ... | {30,000 / 15,000} | 100 | {100 / 75} | 10, p.c. | 170 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra ..... | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank ... | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £27 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... | 50,000 | $125 | al | £1-5s. | £44 to 45 |
| National Bank of India..... | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 300 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance ..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 655 |
| Anglo-Indian- ellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ..... | 1,34- | 100 | 100 | Nil | 55 |
| Bombay Unit- ed ..... | 871 | 00 | all | 9 per ct. | 38 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co .. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 850xd |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co .. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | 570 |
| Bombay Na- tional Manfg. Co. Ld ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 730 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 600 |
| Central India.. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,810xd |
| China Mills Co Ld ..... | 500 | 1 000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 5 | 830 |
| City of Bombay Mills ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.4 | 1,015xd |
| Coimbatore S anil W ..... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 110 |
| Connaught Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 735 |
| Colaba Land & Mills ..... | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvd Rs12 | (50 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs... | (65) |
| Curri m bhoy Mill ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 935 |
| David Mill .... | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | (65xd |
| Dhan Mills..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 425 |
| Empress ..... | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 615 |
| Framjee Petit.. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 880xd |
| Hindustan ..... | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 775 |
| Hinguanghat Mills ..... | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 66- |
| Howard and Bulloughs .. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 730 |
| Hyderabad .... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,183 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 805 |
| Indian Manf .. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,300 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld .. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Re.30 | 610 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 95 | 725 |
| Jaffer Alli ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co.. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.10 | 225xd |
| Jewraj Balloo... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,080xd |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 425 |
| Khandelah .... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 835 |
| Khanzan um Manfg. Co .. | 40 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 900 |
| Khatao Makanjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs35 | 865 |
| Leopold ..... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs.10 | 205 |
| Lord Reay Mg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 800 |
| Luximidas Spinning & Weaving Co ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 80 | 1,150 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvRs.120 | 3,500 |
| Mahaluxmee.. | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | N | 410 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (G i n- burga) ..... | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | |
| Manockjee M Petit ..... | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs100 | 2,870 |
| Mazagon ..... | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 6 | 175 |
| Monarji Goculdas ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs7 | 2,330 |
| Mysore S & M Co Ld ..... | 4,000 | {250 / £5} | {250 / £5} | dvd 4½ | ... |
| Madura Mills.. | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | pa. |
| National ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 110 |
| New Great Eastern... ... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 2 | 600 |
| Oriental ..... | 5,735 | 625 | 625 | Rs 22½ | 470 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,375 |
| Queen Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. | 800 |
| Ripon Mills.... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,100xd |
| Sassoon..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,00 |
| Shoiapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,375 |
| Soonderdas..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs15 | 105 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 125 |
| Southern Mahratta ..... | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 375xd |
| Sun Mills, Ld.. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 2,72 |
| Star of India .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 475 |
| Swadeshi Mills. | 475 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 695 |
| Sassoon and Alliance ..... | 100 | 90 | 500 | dvd Rs80 | 705xd |
| Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 450 |
| nion Mills Ld .. | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 240 |
| Venkateshunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld ..... | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills.. | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| Western India.. | 1,98 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 785 |
| Wadia Mills .. | 1,0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Consolidated Stock ..... | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | |
| B. . & C. I. R. | ... | £ 18 | ... | o. | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown ..... | {1,750 / ...} | 100 | 100 | 15 / 75 | 320 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Bachard Pile.. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 145 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,200 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 375 | 75 | 1,340 |
| ombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 3 | 65 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 200 |
| Bombay Flour Mill ..... | 750 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,425 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 510 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.. | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | 1 | 210 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ..... | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 340 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn .. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17½ |
| John Roberts & Co ..... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 140 |
| Kemp & Co.... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 360 |
| Kurrachee Landing ..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 200 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co ..... | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| Maroke & Co., Ld ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 175 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 60 |
| NapierFoundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..... | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 pr. ct. | 156 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 3 | 105 |
| Port Canning Co ..... | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs22 | 800 |
| Soundy & Co... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 40 |
| Treacher & Co | 2,000 | 200 | 25 | 60 | 1,100 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 120 |
| Telephone Co. | 4,200 | 25 | 100 | dvd Rs1 | 182 xd |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co ..... | 100 | 500 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) ..... | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,075 |
| Bellary ..... | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 167½ |
| Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| ombay Cotton Broui's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ..... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 175 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 180 |
| Colaba ..... | 600 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 215 |
| East India ..... | 500 | 1,888 | 1,880 | dvd Rs15 | 320 |
| English Press and Manfg ... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,290xd |
| Fort ..... | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 117½ |
| French ..... | 150 | 3,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1,135 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy ... | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 55 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld ..... | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 365 |
| Khanqsam ..... | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 155 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld ..... | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs40 | 510 |
| Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ... | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Mercantile .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 924 |
| Mofussil Co ... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 92½ |
| Muzumar M..... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 365 |
| New Berar..... | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 185 |
| New Indian..... | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs3 | 570 |
| Prince of Wales ..... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs9 | 165 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) .... | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Sassoon ..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 480 |
| Shed and Punjab Co ..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind ..... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,575 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 540 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 55 |
| Volkart..... | 370 | 200 | all | 12 | 200 |
| | ... | 1,000 | 10 | dvd Rs65 | 1,225 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold ..... | Rs. | 27-2 Nom. |
| Gold Leaf ..... | ,, | 27-4 |
| Pekin, bar Gold, old ..... | ,, | 26-9 |
| Do. do. new ..... | ,, | 26-8 |
| Australia bar Gold ..... | ,, | 26-10 |
| Bombay bar Gold ..... | ,, | 26-9 |
| Sovereigns ..... | ,, | 17-4 |
| Do. Dragons ..... | ,, | 17-2 |
| Silver T..... | ,, | 93-8 |
| 1/10 Do. ..... | ,, | 93-12 |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Royal Engineers' Annual Quadrille Party, Butchers' Island.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Greatham entered, and the steamer Skidby left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vindobona left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, East London, Agoa Bay, Mosel Bay, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Capetown, via Calcutta, per extra s. s. Dongolin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

A NEW LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—News has been received by wire that Mr. Ardeshir Sorabshaw Doctor, who had been studying medicine at Edinburgh, has passed the L. R. C. P. examination held there last week.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton has been unanimously elected President of the Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, and has accepted the office.

MR. TOMLINSON'S FAREWELL.—The farewell party to Mr. S. Tomlinson by the members of the Bombay Municipal Cricket Club will take place in the Town Hall, on Monday next, at 9 p.m. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will be in attendance. An excellent dance programme has been arranged for the occasion.

THEFT AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.—Gula Khodabux, residing at Kalbadavie Road, has reported to the police that, on Sunday night, he went out, locking the door of his room behind him, but on his return home at midnight he found the lock on the door wrenched off, a box broken open, and Rs. 118 in cash stolen therefrom.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The race for bona-fide yachts, boats under twelve feet, any number of oars, will be rowed this evening, at six o'clock, starting from the Club steps round a mark boat moored north of H. M. S. Plassy, passing to starboard and back to the Club steps. Three boats to start or no race.

THEFT AT A DISPENSARY.—Dr. Louis Godinho, a medical practitioner, having his dispensary at Erskine Road, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 120, from the pocket of his waist-coat, which was left as usual hanging on a nail in his consulting room. He discovered the theft on Monday evening, when he had occasion to look to his waist-coat.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—As Mr. Starling has proceeded on leave only during the vacation, Mr. Fred. H. Brito has been placed in charge of the office establishment of the Clerk of the Crown. Mr. E. B. Raikes, who has been officiating for Mr. Starling at the Criminal Sessions, has been appointed to act as High Court Reporter, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Jooman Khotoo, a reputed thief, was charged by Inspector Sloan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with three different counts of housebreaking and theft of wearing apparel and cash, of the value of Rs. 100, and receiving and retaining stolen property in other cases. The magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT BY HIRELINGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hoosein Abdoola and two others were charged before Mr. Hamilton, with assaulting Sumsoodeen Syed Hoosein, a muccadum in Sir Dinshaw Petit's mill. The complainant was not in good terms with a mill-hand, he employed the three accused to assault Sumsoodeen. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced each of them to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March..... | Nahant..... Thomas. |
| Valse..... | Little Sailors ..... Crowe. |
| Selection..... | Nagy..... Chelssigne. |
| Lancers ..... | The Old Guard..... Crook. |
| Selection..... | The Sultan of Mocha..... Cellier |
| Gavotte..... | The First Kiss ..... Schubert. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Inspector Merchant, yesterday, charged Lalloo Morar, a gorahwalla in the employ of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Turachand, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 391, belonging to his master. Accused was sent to collect rent from three individuals, who occupied complainant's property. Accused collected the money, and while returning to his master's place, was made a victim to a "ring-dropper." Accused's statement was that he saw a purse lying on the road, and as soon as he picked it up, a man came up in front of him and demanded to see what he had got. They opened the purse and found five gold bangles. The man told him to keep it a secret, and they went along. Immediately afterwards he lost his senses. When he came to himself he found that he had been robbed of the money. The magistrate did not believe his statement, and convicted him, remarking that even if it was true, he was guilty. As an example to other servants, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MISSING WOMAN.—Miss Gomes, residing at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police that one Mrs. Barclay, aged 54 years, who was staying in a chawl on the De Lisle Road, has been missing since Sunday. A letter has been found in her room, apparently in her own handwriting, in which it is stated that she was about to do a rash act. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that Mrs. Barclay spent three days with Mrs. Gomes, and then returned to her house on Thursday last. The neighbours stated that she had been selling off all her goods, and had taken to drinking. Her son, Charles Barclay, employed in the Bombay Port Trust, informed the police that he left his mother that day on account of her drinking habits, and four days afterwards she went to see him at the Prince's Dock, under the influence of liquor. He had not seen his mother or heard of her since, but he had reason to believe that she had gone to her sister, Mrs. Becarro, in Rajputana. He did not think that she would destroy herself, as some time ago she had behaved in a similar way.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, John Samuel Gordon, of Messrs. McAfee and Gordon, charged Dennies de Sa, a Portuguese clerk in his employ, with embezzlement in respect of Rs. 220. On Wednesday last accused was given a cheque for Rs. 220 to cash at Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Company's. The accused cashed the cheque, but never returned the money to his master's firm. He did not attend the office for two subsequent days. A warrant was obtained against him, and he was arrested. Complainant was not ready to proceed with the charge as accused was arrested only overnight, and there were some valuable documents in the possession of accused which the latter had either lost or mislaid. Accused pleaded that he had used part of the money to pay duty on account of the office, and the remainder, which amounted to Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, he had with him. The matter was adjourned, and accused was ordered to be liberated on bail in his own recognizance of Rs. 500 and a surety for a like amount.

ANNOYING A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER—Dr. Edward Underwood, yesterday, prosecuted a Mahomedan, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of annoying him in his place of business. The accused, Dr. Underwood said, used to come to his place of business, the consulting room, and sit there for hours together. At length a friend of the accused turned up, and told the doctor that, as accused had some taxes to pay on his house, he wanted some assistance. The doctor paid him some money, and he left. A few days afterwards he again called and obtained some more money, but was told by the doctor never again to come to him with a similar purpose. The accused, however, went to the doctor's consulting room again, and demanded money on similar pretext. He was reported to the police, and Inspector Nelmes warned accused to never again go to complainant for the purpose of begging alms. Accused disregarded this warning, and went to the doctor, and persistently begged of him to assist him. He was handed over to the police, and was charged with begging alms in a public place. He was convicted and sentenced to ten days' hard labour.

## ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE performance of the Nursery Rhyme play, "Tiny Pot," by the younger children of the Cathedral Girls' Schools, yesterday evening, was proved to be a most enjoyable one. The Town Hall, where the performance took place, was filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were highly pleased with what they saw. The get-up of the "black sheep" and "pigs" was remarkably good. Thanks to the exertions of Miss Franklin, assistant teacher, and others connected with the school, the performance was carried out in an almost faultless manner, which would do credit to grown-up professional actors. Miss Madge Ryan, as Princess, and Willie Humphreys, as Prince, did their respective parts in a most admirable manner. When all did so well, it is invidious to further single out any particular performer. It is sufficient to say that the performance of the juveniles was most creditable to them, and evidenced the great pain with which they had been trained.

## THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KEROSINE OIL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Major Samuel Comfort, one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, has obtained a summons against Tyeballi Bhagabhoy, a dealer in kerosine oil, charging him with using a false trade-mark, contrary to sections 480 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having in his possession the trade-mark for the purposes of denoting that the oil was the manufacture or merchandize of a person whose manufacture or merchandize it was not, contrary to section 485 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Anundrao Ramchundra, examined by Mr. Brown, said that he was a customs clerk of the Standard Oil Company. On the 24th March last, he went with Makoon to Null Bazaar to buy oil. Makoon gave witness Rs. 5 to buy oil. After making inquiries at several shops, witness eventually went to the accused's shop, and asked for a tin of snowflake kerosine oil. He first demanded Rs. 3-2, but ultimately the price was settled at Rs. 2-14. Witness asked for a receipt, and he gave a false one for Rs. 3-2. He then brought the tin to the gharry, which was kept in readiness by Makoon. There was another tin brought by Makoon in the gharry. Witness tried to buy another tin of a similar nature from another shop, but could not do so. Witness marked the tin, which he could now identify. Witness and Makoon then went to the office, and handed over the tins to the complainant. On the following day, witness again went to the accused, and succeeded in getting from him a true chit for Rs. 2-14, which he handed over to the complainant. Witness was present when the search-warrant was executed by the police. Two other such warrants were also executed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that his pay was Rs. 25. He saw a man like accused in the shop on the 25th March. He was not sure, and he could not swear that accused was the man with whom he dealt. He was sure of the number of the shop. He did not go on the previous day to ascertain the number of the shop. He went into another street.

What were you doing there?—I went there to purchase shoes for me. There is a shop for the sale of shoes in that street. I cannot now produce the new shoes purchased by me, as I have already returned them to the shopkeeper. I do not know whether my master's company deals with the accused. Makoon is a type-writer in the Standard Oil Company. On the day in question we did not intend to go to any particular shop. When I bought the tin from the accused Makoon was buying another tin from another shop. Although I paid Rs. 2-14 for the tin, the man in the shop gave me a false receipt for Rs. 3-2. I do not know whether the man who gave me the receipt does not know how to write. I am quite sure that I am making no mistake with regard to the identity of the shop. I asked the man to give me a correct chit, but the man was so much busy that he could not change the figure. When I went again to the shop on the following day, accused did not suspect as to why I was so particular about the figures in the chit. My master received information that there was some adulteration going on in the market, and he gave me instructions to find that out. When the man gave me another chit, he asked me to return the old one, I did return it, but it dropped from his hand, and I picked it up, saying that I would tear it off. However, I did not tear it off, and handed it over to the complainant about five days afterwards.

Re-examined by Mr. Brown, the witness said that accused was present when his shop was searched by the police.

Makoon Sadashive Patil, a type-writer in the Standard Oil Company, examined by Mr. Brown, said that, on the 24th March last, he went with Makoon to Null Bazaar in company of the last witness in a gharry. He left him in a gharry and went to purchase a tin of "snowflake" kerosine oil, and when he returned to the gharry he saw the last witness with a tin in it. They then went to the office.

Mr. Davar declined to cross-examine the witness.

Major Comfort, examined by Mr. Brown, said: I am one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company, of New York. The tin marked D was shown to me at my office on the 24th March last. I sent that tin to the Chemical Analyser with five other tins. The tin marked E contains the genuine snowflake oil, while the tin marked F contains Russian oil. The tin marked D does not contain "snowflake" oil. Snowflake oil is water white, and its gravity is 47 at upward. The tin D is a genuine snowflake tin. Snowflake oil is manufactured in New York, and shipped from that place to the different parts of the world. Lombard Ayres and Company originally introduced this brand, but my company now controls the brand. The figure "150°" means that if the oil is heated to that extent it will take fire. The Russian oil takes fire at a lower temperature of 125°. My company is the only company which imports into India snowflake oil, which has the highest reputation in India. The tin marked D does not appear to have been tampered with. The retail price of the snowflake oil on the 24th March was Rs. 5-2 or Rs. 6-3 per case of two tins.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said: I do not know that an empty box is worth three annas, as I have never sold it. There are other kinds of snowflake oil of lower denominations. The tin marked D does not appear to have been opened. When it was brought to me, it appeared to be all right. It is not possible that by mistake some inferior oil could have got into this tin. Any person could open the cap by applying some heated substance, and close it in a manner that it could not be detected. There was a common report in the town for some months past that inferior oil has been sold in the market. I instructed my men to find out honestly some fraudulent oil.

Prangovind Ambaram, the Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, examined by Mr. Brown, stated what was the price of the snowflake oil on the 24th March last.

Mr. Brown here closed the case for the prosecution, remarking that the evidence of the Chemical Analyser in this case would be the same as in other cases.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the court, remarked that if the prosecution could have no other object in taking the present proceedings than to protect the public, the case against his client should not be prolonged. The prosecution failed in proving the identity of the accused. When the tin was purchased the accused was not in Bombay, and the witness could not identify him as the man from whom it had been bought. He left Bombay on the 24th March for Amrelli, taking with him Rs. 50 for his expenses, about which an entry had been made in his account book. Only three days previous to the 24th March, accused had purchased eleven cases from one Bundealli Heerji, out of which he sold two cases, while nine were seized. The evidence of the Chemical Analyser would not strengthen the case against the accused, and, therefore, the case against his client failed. Mr. Davar asked whether the court was going to convict his client on that evidence, and whether the learned counsel should adduce any evidence on behalf of the defence.

The magistrate stated that he could at present express no opinion about the case.

Mr. Brown stated that the witness had identified the shop No. 35 as the place from which he had purchased the tin in question. The evidence had also established the fact that accused Tyeballi Fidaalli was the owner of that shop No. 35. Now, there could be no doubt that if the man was the owner of that shop, and if goods bearing a false trade-mark were found in that shop, he was responsible for them.

After some further discussion, the case was adjourned to the 29th instant, when the evidence of the Chemical Analyser will be recorded, and further proceedings will be resumed on the 5th proximo.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, at the opening of the Mexican Congress on April 1, declared his approval of President Cleveland's message regarding the Monroe doctrine, holding it to be a guarantee of the independence of the American Republics against European encroachments. He, however, thought the United States should not be left alone in their *role* of protector, and that all the American Republics should agree to protect each other whenever necessary.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE, in her latest will, has constituted herself the Godmother of all the male children born in France on the birthday of her son. The number amounts to 3,834, all of whom she has remembered in her will.

A CRUISER left Odessa on March 29 with 1800 troops for Vladivostok, besides a contingent of seamen for the Russian Pacific Squadron.

GEN. THERESIAS SIMON SAM, Minster of War, has been elected President of Hayti.

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## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury :—

ADMINISTRATION OF "DHATURA" POISON.

Keshoal Chotalal, "alias" Babajee Moria, a young Maratta, was charged with having, about a year ago administered a stupefying drug, namely, "dhatura," to Succoo, woman, and five others in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with theft in a building. He was also charged with having, on the 20th June last, administered a stupefying drug to Soondrabai, woman, in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with theft in a building. He was further charged with having, on the 25th August last similarly administered "dhatura" to Baiji, woman, and with theft of her ornaments. In all three cases, the prisoner administered "dhatura," and having made the women unconscious, stole their ornaments. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad defended the prisoner.

Some more witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Baiji woman related how she was decoyed by the prisoner and robbed of her ornaments. She was a widow and lived by growing and selling vegetables in a garden at Parel. One day the prisoner came to her garden and bought some vegetables; and went away, making her son a present of two pice. He visited her on three other occasions, on one of which he sent for four annas' worth of country liquor, and he and she, and her nephew drank it. One day she was going to Bombay with money to redeem her son's ornaments. Prisoner, who was sitting at the gate of the garden, followed her. On the way he induced her to accompany him into an empty room, the door of which the prisoner unlocked; and he then went and brought some country liquor, which they drank. He gave her some cooked mutton to eat. Her son was playing about in the room. She became unconscious and did not know what occurred. On the fourth day, on regaining her consciousness in the same room, she found her ornaments and her son gone. The prisoner was not there. She got up and went to her residence at Parel, and on not finding her son there, she began to cry. She then accompanied her nephew to the room to which she had been decoyed. A crowd collected on hearing her cries, and a woman of her acquaintance brought her son to her. She had taken the child under her protection on finding him alone in the room while witness lay there unconscious. Witness made a report of the theft of her ornaments to the police. Some time afterwards she was called to the police station at Jacob's Circle, and saw the prisoner in custody there. He pointed out the shop of a Marwaree, who gave up many of her ornaments.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Setalvad.

You consider yourself to be a respectable wowan?—Yes.

How, then, did you become friendly with the man who became acquainted with you in this sort of way; is it not strange?—There was nothing strange at all. He came and bought vegetables. We poor women, who work in the cold in the fields, drink occasionally; and as he offered me liquor I drank it.

Did not your nephew remonstrate with you?—Yes, he did; but I thought there was nothing wrong (A laugh.)

Did prisoner know that you were going to Bombay on the Sunday?—Yes. I had made an appointment with him to meet me at the gate, and he knew that I was going to redeem my son's ornaments.

Did the accused take you to the room at Chinchpoogly?—Yes.

Did any one else visit you?—No. There was a lamp in the room, and a chatty of water.

How long were you in the room before you became unconscious?—I went to the room about 5-30 p.m., and became unconscious at 8 p.m.

And you are sure that nobody else was there?—Yes.

Are you sure that Narayen did not meet you there?—Yes.

Did you see anybody as you went into the room?—No.

The Judge: Were there any windows to the room?

Witness: Yes, there were two windows, but not on the side of the street. The door of the room communicated with the street. When I regained consciousness, the door of the room was not closed: it was ajar.

The foreman: It was strange that witness should make an appointment with a stranger.

The Judge: How did you associate with a man who had not told you his name?

Witness: I asked his name several times. He simply mentioned his caste, but would not tell his name.

The Judge: But did it not make you suspect there was something wrong?

Witness: I did not suspect anything wrong. If I had, I would never have gone with him.

The foreman: When you regained consciousness, why did you not make enquiries there about your child?

Witness: I was not in my proper senses then. I thought I had left the child at home. I was not even properly dressed, and went home like a mad woman.

Daya Rutna said that the accused asked him one day to accompany him to the room of a house at Chinchpoogly. He and his wife Jivi and the prisoner went in a rekla to the house. Jivi was made to stay in the rekla. Witness and the accused went into a room, the door of which was unlocked by the prisoner. On going into the room, witness saw a woman and a boy lying there. The woman was quite naked and unconscious. The prisoner then took off all the ornaments from her body, and took possession of them. They then returned to the rekla, and drove in it to the Two Tanks. There they got out of the rekla and the prisoner left them. On the way home, witness told Jivi what he had seen.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner left his case in the hands of his counsel. The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

AN application for an extension of the term of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed under section 15 of Act V of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888 :—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improvements in the construction of portable sugar-cane mills.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Gustaf Ferdinand Flodman, engineer, of 85 B, Folkungagatan, Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in diaphragm pumps driven by steam; Gerhard Ditmar, manufacturer, of 23, 25, 27, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, in the empire of Austburtria, for an improved annular liquid combustible burner for incandescent light, Messrs. Shanks and Co. as assignees of John Shanks, of Tubal Works, Barrhead, in the county of Renfrew, North Britain, sanitary engineer, for improvements in water closets and urinals; Emil Olavier, general directors, of 1, David Street, Leipzig, in the German empire, for an improved process for the manufacture of yarn or thread from paper and apparatus therefor.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Ramsarn Das, son of Piarilal, cloth merchant, Chowrie Bazar, Delhi, for improvements in machines for extracting the juice of the sugarcane. (Filed 28th March 1896); Ramsaran Das, son of Piarilal, cloth merchant, of Chowrie Bazaar, Delhi, for an improved machine for extracting the juice of the sugarcane. (Filed 12th March 1896.); The National Opalite Glazed Brick and Tile Syndicate, Limited, of 70—71, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, for improved or improvements in connection with fancy or ornamental bricks, tiles, slabs, wallings, ceilings and the like. (Filed 26th March 1896); Samuel Locke Johnston, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in cotton gins and wool burrers. (Filed 2nd April 1896); Alexander Gray, horse trainer, of Mount Street, Canterbury, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved apparatus to be used for starting races. (Filed 2nd April 1896); Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Brooke Anderson, commandant 21th Regiment, Madras Infantry, stationed at Bangalore, for improvements in portable and portable cooking ranges. (Filed 28th March 1896); Peter Ross, conductor, sub-engineer, Public Works Department, Railway branch, and signal and interlocking inspector, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for a method of adjusting disc signal cranks worked with points on railways, to be called, "Disc signal adjustable crank." (Filed 9th March 1896); Wilhelm Stern, merchant of Antwerp, kingdom of Belgium, 102, Rue de la Province Sud, for improvements in collapsible casks. (Filed 30th March 1896).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invent

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

THE only change yesterday in the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter was a further extraordinary advance of 5-8 per cent. in Consols in London, making the quotation for these funds 113¼. The price of Silver in New York was also unaltered at 67¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars.

The London periodical Skin Sales, opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, at which there was a moderate demand at a reduction of 2d. to 3d. per lb. The quantity of Goat Skins offered at these sales is 1,380,000, and of Sheep Skins, 1,300,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales including 300 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4 3-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for April deliveries and 4 1-8d. for August-September. In East Indian Cotton Broach of all grades was 1-32d. lower, and Bengals higher to the same extent. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 15-16 cents; July Futures being 3 points lower, at 7·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and we now give the following comparison between this season's Receipts to date, and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts ..... | 9,000 | 18,000 | 9,000 |
| Two days' do. ..... | 15,000 | 24,000 | 13,000 |
| Since 1st Sept., 1895..... | 4,894,000 | 7,586,000 | 5,605,000 |

Only a moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day, and that principally by exporters who have bought 1,700 bales in all, consisting of 400 each of Bengal, at Rs. 152¼-65; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 182-93; 200 each of Mows, at Rs. 193½; Broach, at Rs. 205; Burampur, at Rs. 180; and Khundwa, at Rs. 182; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 165. The Mills have taken only 400 bales, made up of 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 166; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 171; and Bengal, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been closed to-day on account of the death of a prominent native merchant.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 17,262 | bales. |
| Wheat... ..... | 38,776 | cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 33,886 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 10,879 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 2,244 | ,, |
| Poppyseed..... | 22,159 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ..... | 7,071 | ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 6,412 | ,, |
| Rice..... | 13,451 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are very quiet. A line of business for Hamburg has been done at 8s. 6d. for May shipment; and for Marseilles business has been reported at 7s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A little Bank Paper was given during the day at 1s. 2 1-16d.; but Merchants' Bills have again been scarce, a moderate amount only being reported placed at our quotation above, the market closing steady as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand..... | 1s. 2 1-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 2 1-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight..... | 1s. 2 1-16d. | ,, |
| Credits do. ..... | 1s. 2 1-8d. | ,, |
| Francs do. ..... | 1·48¼ | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further advanced in value 3-16ths to-day, for Money, and 1-8th for Account, 108 5-8 and 108 9-16 for the two positions, respectively, having been quoted all day in a steady market, rates leaving off on the same level.

SHARES.—This market has remained quiet with prices generally steady. The only movement to-day has been in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we make the following changes in our list this evening. An advance of Rs. 10 in Britannia; of Rs. 7 in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 5 each, in Manockjee Petit, New Great Eastern, and Oriental; and of Rs. 2 each, in Anglo-Indian, and China; on the other hand Queen, have declined Rs. 40; and Sun, Rs. 24.

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted, locality unknown

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

The Madagascar mail closes at Mauritius on Saturday noon the 25th instant.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Teheran ..... | 21 | 2 | 18 p.m. | ... | 54 |
| Suez ..... | 21 | 2 | 55 p.m. | ... | 4 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st April, 1896.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta..... | .. | 14 | .. | 2 |
| ,, Karachi ..... | .. | 11 | .. | 1 |
| ,, Madras ..... | .. | 42 | .. | 1 |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches | 29·726 |
| Temperature of the Air..... degrees | 83·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 75·5 |
| Dew Point ..... | 72·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air..... | ·702 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..... | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)..... degrees | 89·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 76·5 |
| General Directions of wind* .....W, WNW, N, WNW, NW. | |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles | 200 |

* From midnight to midnight.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1896, on 461 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 1,39,000 | 2,98,000 | 4,000 | 4,41,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 302 | 646 | 9 | 957 |
| For previous 13 weeks of half-year. | 13,94,355 | 31,10,912 | 58,415 | 45,63,682 |
| Total for 14 weeks... | 15,33,355 | 34,08,912 | 62,415 | 50,04,682 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year .... | 1,21,112 | 3,39,283 | 5,809 | 4,65,984 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 263 | 736 | 12 | 1,011 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 14,43,186 | 31,56,891 | 51,561 | 49,51,638 |

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 24,984

Increase to date..... ,, 53,044

### I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 11th April 1896.)

| Description. | 1896. | 1895. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 752 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers | 48,596 | 40,471 | 8,125 | ... | 41,765 | ... |
| Parcels, &c. | 57,785 | 46,551 | 11,231 | ... | ... | 98,004 |
| Goods ..... | 4,125 | 5,090 | ... | 963 | ... | 13,248 |
| Other earnings ..... | | | | | | |
| Total for week | 1,10,506 | 92,115 | 18,391 | ... | .. | ... |
| Aggregate... | 1,53,708 | 16,05,195 | ... | ... | ... | 69,487 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROZIER—March 30, at Gazipur, the wife of J W Crozier, of a daughter.

HUDSON—April 13, at the Topo House, Mannargudi, the wife of the Rev Henry Hudson, of a daughter.

LEE—April 11, at Myrtle Cottage, Coonoor, the wife of Standish Hugh Lee, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

LYLE—WORGAN—April 9, at St Andrew's Church' Darjeeling, by the Rev A G A Robarts, Chaplain of Darjeeling, Major Acheson Francis Acheson Lyle, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, eldest son of James Acheson Lyle, Esq, of The Oaks Co Londonderry, Ireland, to Stella Marguerite, fourth daughter of John Berney Worgan, Esq, Indian Civil Service, retired.

MILLET—GAUDART—April 15, at Pondicherry, at the R C Cathedral, by the Rev Father Francazal, assisted by the Rev Fathers Paillot and Journault, in the presence of his Lordship the Archbishop of Pondicherry, Maurice Eugene Millet, of Marseilles, to Marie Adelaide, eldest daughter of Monsieur Franco's Pierre Gaudart, Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

CADOGAN—April 12, at 15, Chowringhee, T C Cadogan, aged 86 years.

CALLANAN—April 12, Eleanor Burnadetta (Girlie), the dearly beloved child of Dennis Laura Callanan, Station Master, Bellary, aged 5 years, 11 months and 23 days.

CROZIER—April 9, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling, William Hugh Crozier, Lieut, R I M, (retd), Agent for Government Consignments, aged 39.

FITZHARDINGE-BERKELEY—April 7, at Benares, Maurice Fitzharding-Berkeley, Survey of India, son of the late Velters Cornewall Fitzhardinge-Berkeley, aged 28 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1896.


THE dissatisfaction with which the Resolution of the Government of India, dated March 29, 1895, on the subject of Feeder Railways, was received, has borne fruit, after an interval of more than twelve months, in the issue of another Resolution, cancelling the previous one, and setting forth *de novo* the terms under which Government are prepared to consider offers "for the construction by the agency of private companies, of branch lines forming feeders either to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies." The Resolution now abrogated was in itself the outcome of the criticism of Chambers of Commerce and other business associations on the terms originally offered in September 1893. The opinion that the criticisms in regard to both Resolutions have not been without warrant, receives incidental support from the fact that, although two and a-half years have elapsed since the one known in business circles as "924 R. C." was published, it has met with response in only two cases, both of which are in this Presidency and possess special attractions to investors. The admission of failure conveyed in the abrogation of one set of rules after another, would probably have been obviated, if the publication of these terms had been preceded by invitations from the authorities for expressions of opinion from financial or commercial associations and experts. The Resolution of twelve months ago modified in many important particulars, some of them for the worse, the terms offered in September 1893. It reduced the rate of interest to be guaranteed by the main lines from 4 to 3½ per cent. in the case of projects, the capital of which is reckoned in rupees. The ten per cent. rebate which the local lines could have demanded under the former rules, provided their dividend was below four per cent., was increased to such an extent as to enable them to recover, if need be, "the net earnings of the main line from interchanged traffic"—that is, 50 per cent. of the gross earnings. The three and a-half per cent. was therefore perfectly certain, but singularly enough only applied to rupee investments. The conditions regarding sterling capital were not altered by the Resolution, and home investors were to be allowed the old terms of ten per cent. rebate to make up a four per cent. dividend. When the Resolution was published we contended that, so far from meeting the objections which had been raised to the original plan, the new proposals were in some respects more unsatisfactory than the old. We pointed out that the Native capitalist would not put his money in railway securities at three-and a-half per cent. when he could obtain the same interest for Government paper, which is a far more advantageous way of disposing of capital, since it can be bought and sold at any time, and always commands a price, whatever the state of the market may be. This view of the case was emphasised in a letter which the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shortly afterwards addressed to the Government of India urging the adoption of a four per cent. guarantee, and was universally held by business men in all parts of the country.

In the preamble to the Resolution just issued the Government of India do not admit that the proposals of twelve months ago have failed. The only reason assigned for the disannulment of the Resolution is that the applications received for concessions under its terms show that it has been misunderstood. The new rules are less numerous than the old, and to that extent are simplified. But we cannot congratulate the Public Works Department either upon the terms now offered to the public or the manner in which they are set forth in the Resolution, which has not been so carefully and lucidly drafted, as might be expected from the announcement that it is intended to make the rules better understood. The objections which were raised to the terms offered twelve months ago are only met to a very limited extent in the new Resolution. The alterations are not numerous, but an entirely new feature is the introduction of two separate guarantees, either of which can be chosen by the applicants for a concession. The first of these is set forth in sub-section (*a*) of paragraph 2, and provides for an absolute guarantee from Government of three per cent. after the opening of the railway for traffic, with such share of the surplus net profits as may be agreed upon. Under the alternative plan in sub-section (*b*) of paragraph 2 the company will receive a dividend of 3½ per cent., provided that the amount of the net earnings from local and interchanged traffic be sufficient, and a higher rate of the net earnings of the branch be sufficient to pay such enhanced dividend. The Resolution sets forth that "The net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch are assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main line from such traffic as the net earnings of the whole system including the branch bear to the gross earnings thereof." These are the terms asked for by the Chamber of Commerce, with the important exception that the rate of guarantee is to be 3½, and not 4 per cent. In regard to the offer of a fixed guarantee by Government it may be remarked that if Sir James Westland is successful in his declared intention of floating the new loan at three per cent., and if afterwards three per cent. becomes the recognised rate of Government drawings, it will be of little use for the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies to continue to urge the necessity of allowing a higher rate of interest than that of three and a-half per cent. given in sub-section (*b*) on branch railways in order to encourage private enterprise. But Government in their anxiety to make their new loan a success would do well to note that it is by no means certain that Native capitalists will be very eager to take up the construction of branch lines on the terms now offered. The financial authorities seem to overlook the fact that the rates of Government paper are regulated by the demand from home for these and other gilt-edged securities, while these feeder lines will never be quoted in the English market. The terms offered in the Resolution will not tend to remove the impression which so largely prevails, that Government are not sincerely desirous of encouraging the investment of local capital in feeder railways. The anxiety of Government to keep out of the money market rivals to their rupee paper is shown by the intimation made in the course of the last Budget statement by Sir James Westland, that it has been decided to refuse permission to the large railway companies to raise a portion of their capital in India by rupee-debentures under Government guarantee.

In placing as they do by this Resolution the sterling and rupee investor on an identical footing, the Government of India make no allowance for the great disparity which exists between the home and the Indian money market. On the London stock exchange securities giving a return of only 1½ per cent. are taken up, while in Bombay six per cent. can be obtained. With 2¾ per cent. Consols standing as high as 113, while 3½ per cent. rupee paper is only worth 108, it stands to reason that a practically certain 3½ per cent. dividend on railway stock in India will be much more attractive to capitalists at home than to Native investors. As the *Statist* remarked a short time ago, no promoter will trouble the Indian Government for a concession on a rupee capital, when he can get the same terms for money to be raised in England and worked at the India Office. A policy which thus leaves the extension of feeder railways to the chance of being taken up by capitalists at home, and practically discourages the investment of Native capital, is a mistaken one. It is one, moreover, which we believe the Government of India would not pursue but for the "mandate" of the Secretary of State, to whom the question was referred some months back. As we have seen, the result of this policy has hitherto been to leave the offers of Government untouched save in regard to the two lines in Gujarat promoted by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. It is believed that, notwithstanding the specially favourable prospects offered by these lines (the Ahmedabad-Prantej, and the Surat and Nandobhar), the capital would not have been subscribed for had not the basis been interpreted in the prospectus as equivalent to a guarantee of 4 per cent. In refusing to accede to the request of the commercial bodies of India to raise the guarantee from 3½ to 4 per cent. in the case of rupee investors, the Government of India are blocking the way to the opening up of populous and fertile districts whose development would be of great advantage to the country at large and a source of fresh revenue. The circumstance that this is being done in all probability by order of the Secretary of State only makes matters worse, and shows once more that India's financial prosperity when it is believed to conflict with powerful Parliamentary interest has to be subordinated thereto.

THE last week shows an improvement in the health of Bombay, the number of deaths being sixty-four less than in the previous week, and the rate of mortality has fallen from 41 per mille per annum to 37. The death-rate all over India has been recently greatly in excess of the average, especially in Calcutta, where the mortality has been alarmingly high. Dr. Waters, in his interesting lecture on Bombay, enumerated correctly enough the exceptional conditions which differentiate this city from India generally, when the incidence of disease is exceptionally heavy elsewhere. The Island is sea-surrounded; the bright sun, the heat tempered by health-giving breezes, and an ample supply of pure water are potent sanitary agencies. But with a population little short of a million, any deficiency or defect in the arrangements for the removal of sewage is certain to act injuriously on the public health. As a matter of fact, half the Island of Bombay has either no drains, or if there be drains, the houses have no connection with them. Houses in crowded neighbourhoods, which are not connected with the drains, are no better off than they would be if the drains were never constructed. The sewage from houses so situated sinks into the sub-soil, and there remains. The evil has been seriously aggravated by the large overplus of water brought into the city from Tansa Lake, which is not, as was originally intended, passed into the sewers through house-connections and in due course carried away into the sea. As we have said, half the city has no connections. The intended safety valves for the twenty million gallons of water brought in from the Ghats daily have not been provided. The making of house-connections has practically ceased for the last four years—the period during which Tansa has been pouring a superabundance of water into the Island. For two years a Municipal Committee composed for the most part of men who had as much practical knowlege of such a question as of the building of a modern ironclad, sat to take evidence as to the best form of connections. A few experts were on the committee, but they soon ceased to participate in its deliberations. Having at length drawn up a report, which has placed the subject in greater doubt than ever, the Committee left the bewildered Corporation to consider the matter, which has now been under consideration for another two years. The Committee's report was recorded a year and a-half ago, and rules for house-connections were framed by the Commissioner. Then the question was raised as to whether the City should pay for the connections, and the decision arrived at in the affirmative is found to involve a financial impossibility. Meanwhile, the city pullulates in its own sullage, and what wonder if the death-rate be high! It is absolutely impossible to remove the sullage—let alone the superfluous Tansa water—by Municipal bullock carts. The whole of Malabar Hill, the chief residential quarter, is without connections; cesspools emptied, when practicable, once a week, serve in lieu of drainage. Where no cesspools exist sewage flows into the compounds, and the victims are threatened with legal proceedings which can only be averted by draining their own into their neighbours' gardens.

As for the Native Town, Lord Sandhurst's recent visit to the poorer quarters showed that proper sanitation is non-existent. Yet in some undrained quarters, splendid drains constructed at great cost are idling unused under the roadways. A party of explorers recently passed through these tunnels, which are as innocent of sewage as if they were a hundred miles from the city. Sewers constructed fourteen years ago have not been utilised by the necessary connections without which they are as unprofitable as chimneys in summer. The polution of the sub-soil increases year by year. In Kammateepoora the sub-soil water is within a foot of the surface; a record which Karachi would find it hard to beat even in the rains. In another locality the sullage dribbles into a tank, which is thus converted into a foul cesspool. The Shone system has been laid down in Colaba at great expense, and at great inconvenience to the inhabitants, through the opening up of all the roadways. The system was to have been in full operation last May. The absence of any provision for the indispensable connections has rendered the whole scheme inoperative. Only three connections have been made, and the hideous state of things which the introduction of the system—long pondered over by sapient committees without the slightest practical knowledge of the subject—was to remove, is now worse than ever. The wonder is not that the death-rate should have risen a fortnight ago to a very high figure, but that it should have fallen last week to a figure relatively moderate, though still far in excess of the average of ordinary years.

THE care taken to sweep up and remove street sweepings and garbage, and thus keep the city superficially clean, however lamentable the pollution of the sub-soil, is no doubt to be credited in part with the comparative health of the teeming population of this great Oriental City. But here again there is an element of danger which it would be unwise to ignore. The area of the Byculla Flats on which the town sweepings have been deposited for the last quarter of a century, was originally eight feet below the general level. It has been again and again pointed out that this area is so restricted that serious danger is involved in the practice of piling year after year thousands of tons on the old sweepings, until the relative level with the lower parts of the Native Town has been changed, to the detriment and the peril of the latter. Formerly it was possible to mitigate the nuisance by covering parts of the area with maize and other quick-growing vegetation. But the quantity of the town sweepings increases with the growth of the city. The Flats, which twenty years ago were wholly without the Native Town, are now surrounded by important buildings and a large population. The time is not distant when the Byculla Flats will be almost in the centre of the populous quarters of the city. The sooner arrangements are made for the disposal of the town sweepings at Coorla, or some equally remote and unfrequented locality, the better for the health and credit of Bombay. This question has also been referred to a Corporation Committee, but nothing has been heard of it for weeks and months.

THE 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, will detail a guard-of-honour of 50 rank-and-file, with Band and Regimental colour, under the command of a Native Officer, to parade at the Victoria Terminus, to-day, at 10-15 a.m., to receive his Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung, Chief of Shihr and Mokalla.

MR. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE MODY has issued invitations to leading citizens of Bombay and elsewhere, to be present at the opening ceremony, to be performed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., of the Bai Bhicaejee Jehangir Mody Parsee Sanitarium at Lanowlee on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 5 p. m. Refreshments for European 

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MATABELE RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Several sharp skirmishes close to Buluwayo took place on the 19th instant, in which the Matabele lost heavily.

## BOER REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DESPATCH.

The Executive Council at Pretoria have replied to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch in a friendly tone, but says that President Kruger cannot ask the Volksraads' permission to go to England until the basis of discussion is settled.

## THE CAPE COMMAND.

Major-General Sir F. Carrington sails for the Cape on Saturday next to assume the command of the forces against the Matabele.

## THE ACHIN WAR.

The Dutch have relieved three important posts eastward of the Forts defending Achin.

## RUSSIA AND COREA.

Reuter's Yokohama correspondent states that the Korean envoy to Russia, besides raising a loan, is empowered to apply for troops to guard the palace, and for advisers to the Government and military instructors.

Nine Russian warships are at Nagasaki, and six others are awaiting.

## THE AGRICULTURAL RATING BILL.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Agricultural Rating Bill, assessing the land at half-value for local taxation, the Exchequer supplying the deficiency in rates, was read a first time.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The deaths are announced of M. Leon Say, and Baron Hirsch.

## THE ASSESSMENT OF UNCULTURABLE LAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The scheme for the assessment of unculturable land in British India has been submitted to the Secretary of State for orders.

## AFFAIRS IN KAFIRISTAN.

Ghulam Haidar Khan has been ordered to remain in the Kunar Valley to await the orders of the Amir of Kabul, relating to the final settlement of affairs in Kafiristan.

## FLOODS IN THE DIR VALLEY.

Floods in the Dir Valley continue to increase.

## CAPTURE OF THE BURMA DACOITS.

RANGOON, APRIL 21.

Lieutenant Paleologus has succeeded in capturing ten dacoits concerned in the attack on muleteers on Saturday, and recovering thirteen mules. The remainder of the band got safely across the border.

## THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

### THE APPEAL.

BROACH, APRIL 21.

Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge, was busy whole day hearing arguments of counsels for the prosecution and defence in the opium appeal.

Mr. Majmudar spoke at great length. He again argued that, so long as the accused carried opium under cover of the Gaekwar's permit, the importation of it was not illegal. He said that much importance had been given to Mr. Rustom's evidence because of his official position, and that Messrs. Good and Dias were interested persons. He said that, as Dias was standing behind Good, he could not from that position have seen what was going on outside the waiting-room, because not only Mr. Good was not transparent, but was much taller and stouter than Dias.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General, then addressed the court. He said the District Magistrate's judgment was sound. What took place on the 22nd ultimo was immediately reported by the Assistant Collector to Captain Cox, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. If the Sooba (Mr. Samarth) had not put considerable difficulties in Mr. Rustom's way, but had assisted him, the currency notes would have been found in Manekla1's house. If Manekla1 had been arrested at the time he brought the opium samples to Laximan, prosecution would not have been able to prove that Manekla1 was illicitly selling large quantities of opium in British districts.

The court was crowded. The judgment will be delivered on Thursday next.

## ADDRESS TO A NATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER.

MIRAJ, APRIL 21.

Dr. Bhatavdekar, late Chief Medical Officer, Miraj, was presented an address and a surgical knife in a public meeting, in Shreemant Appasaheb Patvardhan's Wada, yesterday evening. He was also entertained at pan-sopari with Keshav Malhar Bhat alias Guruji, of Poona, in the Mitra Samaj. After suitable speeches, the proceedings terminated with three cheers for his Highness the Chief of Miraj.

## MARRIAGE OF A MYSORE PRINCESS.

MYSORE, APRIL 21.

The marriage of the second Princess passed off with great eclat, yesterday, and to-day, over 40,000 people of all classes and communities were sumptuously fed, and the poor were presented with clothes and money. There are general rejoicings, and everyone blesses her Highness the Maharani for her liberality and goodness. One significant fact, which is looked upon as full of good augury for the future, is the coming in of the Cauvery water under the new water-supply scheme on the day the bridegroom was conducted to the palace in state.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Simla, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3½ |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 113¼ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 13 |
| 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 121¼ |
| 2½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63¼ |
| Bar Silver | 101¼ |

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

THE statement that an attempt will be made to raise the new Indian loan of four crores of rupees at three per cent. instead of 3½ per cent., the rate at which the existing rupee debts of the Indian Government have been converted, has given rise to some discussion here. It is pointed out that such a loan cannot directly affect the position of the existing rupee loans before 1904, as the holders who converted were guaranteed against any further conversion, or compulsory redemption, within ten years from the date of conversion. The question is whether the new issue will be a success in India at the new rate. "So far as one-half of the loan is concerned," remarks a North County paper, "there can be no doubt of that, as the Government apparently intends practically, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to merely put the securities in the Treasury reserve and pay out notes to an equivalent amount in discharge of its liabilities; or, in other words, to raise a forced loan. As regards the balance of Rs. 20,000,000, it is not large in comparison with the total amount of existing rupee Government securities; and as the latter have been largely drained from India recently by European investors, the banks and other institutions in India with reserve funds for investment in securities which can be readily realised should money be wanted may be expected to easily absorb the new issue at 3 per cent. for this purpose, if they cannot get 3½ per cent. In that case it does not much matter whether a 3per cent security will be 'popular' in India or not. On the other hand, it may be assumed that the relatively high rate of discount in the Indian money market recently has promoted the exportation of rupee paper against Council drafts with which to secure additional funds for employment in banking business, and should the attempt to make the rupee scarce have the effect of keeping the discount rates high, it would, of course, be against the absorption of the new loan in India. The securities would, however, even at 3 per cent. be acceptable in this country and on the Continent, if confidence could be felt in the maintenance or continued upward tendency of the exchange; and, viewed in connection with this consideration, a proposal which certainly seems a little daring otherwise may be regarded as implying that Sir James Westland, for his part, does feel some confidence that exchange will continue to tend upwards, rather than downwards. Meanwhile the prospect of the Government being able to issue a rupee loan, with all the risks of exchange, at 3 per cent. throws into strong contrast the fact that it is still paying 3 to 3½ per cent. on its gold loans. Measured in rupees at the present rate of exchange, as compared with the rates ruling when the loans were raised, the percentage now paid on the amount actually received in Indian currency for these loans seems really enormous."

Japan's desire to make increased use of American cotton, if the freight charges of shipment *via* Liverpool can be avoided, is well known. It is stated that arrangements have been made for shipments to the Japanese factories by way of San Diego in California. This port has been chosen because a direct line of steamers connecting with the Santa Fe Railroad will reduce the mileage for cotton ships to a minimum, while the favourable climate will permit of large operations throughout the entire year. In addition to increasing her purchases of American cotton, it is probable that the Japanese demand for iron will do much to develop the iron fields in the neighbourhood of San Diego. Meanwhile English shippers complain of the increasing difficulty of carrying through business with the Japs; and latest advices show that the native mills have continued to pay big dividends, and are still busy, and that good hands can command high wages and full employment. There is an implied menace in this last piece of information. The Japanese workmen are going in for higher wages. It was a foregone conclusion that eventually their imitative genius would lead them to copy the trade unions, benefit societies, the political and social agitations, and other means by which the Western workman demands a share of the profits of his master. This is rapidly coming about in Osaka, and obviously when it matures the most patent of the possibilities of successful competition by Japanese manufacturers with those of Great Britain will have been done away with.

The particulars of the new Chinese loan are at last before the public. As anticipated, the amount is £16,000,000, of which £10,000,000 is now offered for subscription in London and Germany. The loan is on a gold basis, and bears interest at 5 per cent., payable in sterling in London and at the current rate of exchange in Germany. The price of subscription is 98¾. The loan is for thirty-six years, redeemable at par by thirty-six annual drawings by the action of an accumulative sinking fund, and is specially secured by and charged upon the Imperial Maritime Customs Revenues of the Treaty ports, the loan ranking, of course, after the loans at present unredeemed. An important feature in the arrangement is that the Chinese Imperial Government undertake "that the administration of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service shall remain as at present during the currency of this loan." A statement is given of the Customs revenue for the last few years, taken from the returns of trade at the Treaty Ports published by the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate-General of Customs, Shanghai, which shows that the average revenue for the last five years was about 22,300,000 taels of which ten millions are already pledged. The present loan for £10,000,000 requires 5,700,000 taels per annum, so that about 6,600,000 taels will remain unpledged after the present operation. It is stated that the banks in London and Berlin responsible for the loan have had offers to underwrite it to the extent of three times its amount. The Chinese Government has been most gratified at the consent of the Bank of England being obtained to inscribe the stock there. I am told that this immense benefit in securing public subscriptions has heretofore been confined wholly to stock guaranteed by the British Government, and that the Bank only consented to depart from its usual practice on representations from quarters which could not be neglected as to the importance to British interests in China at this moment of this loan being successfully carried out here. Inscription means, of course, that the loss of bonds payable to bearer, such as foreign loan bonds usually are, does not involve the loss of the money to the true owner of the bond, since the interest and principal are only paid to the person whose name is inscribed at the Bank or England, and not to any holder of the bond. The issue to the public is at 98¾, and I am told that the percentage to the floating banks is an exceptionally small one, the Chinese having been enabled by the French competition and the known pressure of the French Minister to drive a very hard bargain—a form of diplomacy at which they are adepts. The scheme adopted of dividing the loan of sixteen millions into two parts, of which only ten millions are asked for now, is purely an arrangement of the banks, with which the Chinese have no concern whatever. The banks have undertaken that the Chinese Government shall have the money at certain times; how the banks may get it themselves is a matter of indifference to the Chinese. The latter have secured such good terms in an ordinary business way, with no diplomatic pressure, and they bitterly lament they did not in the first instance borrow in the same way all that was wanted to pay the whole Japanese indemnity at once.

In commercial circles in Manchester complaints are being made of the immense traffic that is being lost to the Ship Canal from the absence of facilities for shipping by direct steamers to Madras and Calcutta, and through the want of a more adequate service to China and Japan. The cargoes are here, docks, storage, and loading facilities unsurpassed by those of any other port in the world for convenience and efficiency, and safely accessible to steamers of the very type engaged in these trades. The safety of the navigation of the canal, with the exercise of ordinary care, has already been fully demonstrated. And yet, remarks the *Manchester Guardian* of April 1, these docks and facilities are, relatively to their capacity, lying nearly idle for lack of the very traffic which they are specially fitted by situation and equipment to serve. How long the Eastern merchants of this city will be content, at the bidding of a small group of shipowners interested or prejudiced against the canal, to send away three-fourths of their consignments to a port fifty-five miles distant by rail, or, if allowed to use their own port, to do so under conditions calculated to deprive it of all its natural advantages, remains to be seen. A comparison of the rates of freight on Manchester goods and yarns to Bombay and to other Eastern ports reveals at once the extent of the concessions which organised shippers can obtain from shipowners' conferences. It is sometimes said by shippers that the rate of freight is of no importance provided all pay alike. But to argue thus is to ignore the economic truth that consumption is largely affected by price, and the fact that our Continental competitors enjoy much more favourable rates from the steamer companies than do English shippers. In view of the prospective large increase of trade in Manchester piece-goods with the Far East, it is greatly to be desired that satisfactory arrangements may soon be made for direct shipments, so that both the Ship Canal and shippers may reap a benefit. It may safely be said that when the canal is once recognised as the channel for the great staple export trade of this district, which as yet has to a large extent been successfully kept away from it, the burden of its maintenance will be lifted from the shoulders of the ratepayers of Manchester, and much will have been done to hasten its inevitable success and increase its usefulness to the commercial community. In the meantime shippers to Bombay and the Persian Gulf are enjoying advantages which constitute an eloquent commentary on the attitude of the less friendly conferences and a complete refutation of the pretences by which that attitude is sought to be justified.

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council this week, a report of the Ship Canal Committee, laid before the Council for adoption showed that £150,000 will be needed this year to meet the Corporation's expenditure on interest on the money borrowed for Ship Canal purposes, even if Parliament is willing to allow the postponement of the creation of a sinking fund, and that therefore an additional rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound will require to be levied. Mr. J. W. Southern, who moved the adoption of the report, described at length the position and prospects of the canal undertaking. He said the best thing to do was to face the difficulty manfully, remembering that the direct and indirect benefits which had already come from the opening of the canal more than compensated the city for the financial burden which it would shortly have to bear. One thing he particularly emphasised was the permanency of the canal; it was here, he said, it had come to stay, and it must be maintained in unimpaired efficiency. That, he added, must be made clear to all. With regard to the railway companies, Mr. Southern submitted that the time had come for "putting their foot down" and letting the railway companies know that the Canal Company wanted what was right—no more,—and that what was right they meant to have. Some criticisms upon the management of the canal were made, and after discussion—which was altogether of a hopeful tone—in reference to the future of the canal the report was unanimously approved.

Very rarely indeed does the first three months of the year close with such an easy condition of the Money market as that now witnessed. The end of the quarter was passed without the value of short money rising to much more than 1 per cent., and although to-day there is sure to be a considerable movement of balances, being the last day of the month, and sundry calls and dividends falling due, amounting in the aggregate to about a million, there will be nothing like a squeeze, and an immediate return to pronounced ease is looked for. Nothing has been obtained from the Bank of England in anticipation of the distribution of the dividends early next week, and the market will be once again flooded with available cash. The new Chinese Loan may do something to reduce the floating supply of market credits, but it cannot have any appreciable or permanent effect. It is not at all improbable that shipments of gold from New York may recommence at an early date, indeed it is not at all certain that some may not be despatched on Saturday, though the reduction in the price of gold in London makes this somewhat doubtful. But apart altogether from receipts of gold from abroad, the market could afford to lose a considerable amount without rates being materially influenced.

The French Government have certainly taken up a very untenable position in regard to the foreign trade of Madagascar. Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th March M. Berthelot, who has, since retired from the post of Foreign Minister said: "The external sovereignty will be retained by France, which will have entire control of the relations between Madagascar and foreign Powers. But the internal sovereignty, or rather a portion of that sovereignty, will be retained by Queen Banavalo for whom we shall preserve the title and honours of Queen of Madagascar." He announced at the same time that the commercial treaties concluded by the Queen were in fact cancelled, that notice to this effect would be given to the Governments concerned, that the French Customs tariff of 1892 would be applied to imports from all countries except those from France, which would be admitted duty free. As we have already stated, the Anglo-Madagascar Treaty of 1865 provides that the import duties on British productions are not to exceed 10 per cent., and British commerce with Madagascar is entitled to "most favoured nation treatment." These conditions have been expressly confirmed by France herself in the Anglo-French Declaration of August 5, 1890, in which the Government of Great Britain recognised the French Protectorate of Madagascar. But other great nations have also treaty rights in that island. In particular, the United States have a treaty, concluded with the Queen in 1881, which in respect of its commercial provisions is identical with the English treaty of 1865. Moreover the United States have important commercial relations with Madagascar, American cotton goods standing high in the estimation of the people, by whom they are extensively used. Similar conventions exist also between Madagascar on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other. Even if the Queen had been deposed and the island annexed the question would still remain whether in taking over its entire administration France would not be bound to observe the obligations entered into by the deposed monarch. But Madagascar has not been annexed, and in assuming control of its foreign affairs France has obviously assumed these obligations in full. M. Berthelot appears to have been conscious of the difficulty of reconciling the political relationship set up between France and Madagascar—which he described as something midway between one of annexation and protectorate—with the new Customs policy and the destruction of the treaties. For precedent he referred to the arrangements existing between the Government of India and the Indian Native States. But the analogy is imperfect, for in the case of these States there were no treaties with foreign Powers to be respected. The French Government is placed in a position of very great difficulty by the recent announcement. On the one hand it must count upon the opposition of the Powers, and on the other it must encounter the displeasure of the highly influential Protectionist and Colonial party in the Chamber, if it should recede from the position it has taken up. It must not be inferred, from the practical unanimity of the vote approving the new political arrangement that the Chamber is bound to approve also the alteration in the new Customs policy and the denunciation of the treaties. For the application of the French tariff to Madagascar a legislative Act is required, and the bill initiating it was distributed to the deputies only last Thursday. Strong and widespread as is the desire in the French Legislature for the possession of markets from which foreign competition is excluded, it is by no means so overcome by this sentiment as to disregard entirely the proper claims of other nations.

HITHERTO no substance has been known which would absorb nitrogen gas at the ordinary temperature. M. Guntz has been the first to discover such a substance in lithium prepared by his own process, which rapidly and with incandescence absorbs nitrogen at a temperature below dark red. This observation has been confirmed by H. Deslanders, who has repeated the experiment for the purpose of preparing argon from atmospheric nitrogen, as well as from gas from the spring of Maizieres (Cote d'Or).

# DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON COTTON GREEN.

EARLY this morning, a fire broke out on Cotton Green, Colaba Causeway, that extensive piece of ground where many lakhs of cotton bales pressed and otherwise are stored after delivery by the railways ready for shipment. The alarm was raised a little after midnight, and in an incredibly short time two steam fire-engines were at work, pouring copious streams of water upon the burning mass, which consisted of a whole square of cotton bales, containing several thousands, stacked one above another, to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. Mr. Nicholls, Fire-Brigade Superintendent, promptly took in the situation, and endeavoured to confine the flames to the block in which it originated. This, fortunately, was comparatively easy, as there was little, if any, breeze, though even the bales on which the firemen stood were discovered one after another to be on fire. Though the fire was confined, the flames went up several times the height of the stacks, and illuminated the whole vicinity, rendering the rooms in Grant's Buildings almost light as day. Scores of European and Native cotton merchants and brokers were on the scene by one o'clock and hundreds of coolies, who had gathered there, were set to work to roll out bales to a safe distance. The origin of the fire was almost unmistakably spontaneous combustion. It is impossible to give anything like an approximate estimate of the damages, for the fire was still burning, and bales being destroyed by the water, when we went to press.

# GREAT FIRE AT THANA.

THE enviable reputation for immunity from fires which the historical island of Thana has hitherto enjoyed has now for the first time within the memory of the oldest local inhabitant been marred by a huge conflagration, which ended in the total destruction of the beautiful and picturesque Hindu temple of Vishnu, situated in the Tookaram Mahdik Road, one of the most densely inhabited thoroughfares of Thana. This temple was built so late as the year 1892, by a religious Hindu lady, named Nawibai, widow of Ludha Lukhmidas, who had in her will set apart Rs. 20,000 for the erection of the temple. Several chambers in the place were let to tenants; one of these was occupied by a goldsmith, in whose room, it is said, the fire first originated. It seems that the goldsmith, before going to bed, had not taken the precaution to extinguish is burning *choola*, but that he had overhung it with his dhoturs for the purpose of drying and disinfecting them. These clothes had somehow or other caught fire, which spread unchecked, during the dead of night, and the whole building was enveloped in flames. At 1 o'clock in the morning a Purdesee watchman observed the fire, but the building was then already gutted. He raised an alarm, which brought a huge and noisy crowd around the temple. Every one vociferated at the top of his voice, giving words of command to do this and do that, and bustled about, many of them doing more harm than good. But this state of confusion only lasted for a short time, for very soon the Municipal fire-engine came on the scene, and was vigorously worked by the whole complement of men attached to it, together with the assistance of the townspeople. Amongst those who rendered valuable aid mention must be made of Messrs. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Raja, Byramji Edulji Dongrivala, and Merwanji Nowroji Antia, through whose exertions order was restored and maintained, so that the operations of the real helpers were not hampered by the rowdy portion of the crowd. Mention must also be made of the Bros. Joklekar, Rao Bahadur Ramchunder Trimbuck Acharya, Mr. Powge, the Mamuldar of Thana, Mr. Vinayek Ramchunder Gokhale, Mr. Janardhan Damodhar Dikshit, Mr. Motilal Hurgovandas, and Mr. Gungadar Jumnadas. Under the direction of these residents large parties of towns people climbed up the roofs of adjoining houses, and with buckets, pots, and ladles skillfully carried on the pouring of the water, so as to save the neighbouring buildings. Thanks to the services of so many ready helpers, none of the many buildings with which the ruined temple is surrounded were injured to any great extent. The damage to the temple is estimated at Rs. 15,000. Rs. 500 worth of *ganja* stored in one of the rooms was also destroyed. Some Bania merchants also suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 500.

# SIX RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to some newspaper notices in the Bombay English dailies regarding "an accident to Professor Van Tassell," said to have lately occurred at Pegu during a balloon ascension. Although on two occasions in India my name has been adopted by persons who were in my service, and left to parachute for themselves, I may mention that I am the only Professor Van Tassell who has come to India. The "Professor" who met with an accident in Pegu is Mr. Bert Walker, who promised me that he would relinquish mine as a professional name after leaving Jummo, in Cashmere, where we parted in business. I trust you will kindly give publicity to this letter in justice to myself, as the assumption of my name by inexperienced balloonists in no small measure affects my interests in the country, and is likely to continue to do so if the imposition is not exposed.—Yours, &c.,

PARK. A. VAN TASSELL.

Bajnandgaon, April 15.

THE death has just taken place at Forest House Leyton, a branch of the West Ham Union-house, of James Hennessey, an old soldier, who saw a great deal of service in India and Afghanistan. He belonged to the 9th Foot, and took part in the march, in 1842, to Cabul. It was the pride of Hennessey's life (says the *Standard*) that on this march he fell in with Dr. Bryden, the only one to escape the massacre of the English troops at Jellalabad, and took him safely into the British lines. Hennessey had three medals for services in Afghanistan and the Punjab, also the long service and good conduct medal. His medals were stolen from him a few years ago, but at the instance of Colonel Tyrwhitt they were replaced by others. Hennesses, who was ninety-two years of age, spent the last few years of his life in the Union-house.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Complaints have reached us from India with regard to the manner in which appointments are made to the Staff. We do not mean to say that our correspondents have pointed out any new or glaring cases of favouritism, but it is felt that the Service suffers from a want of system in making these appointments. It is understood that personal interest has much to do with the success of applicants, and that a Staff College certificate carries comparatively little weight. Now, it would be altogether a mistake to infer that because an officer has graduated at the Staff College he is *ipso facto* fitted for a Staff appointment, but the presumption is in his favour. It does not seem very fair to pitchfork a nephew or a son-in-law into a berth for which he has no special qualifications when well-qualified graduates of the Staff College are waiting for employment. This is a matter to which attention should be called, because, other things being equal, an officer who has passed through the Staff College course should have the preference, but if it becomes a settled belief that there are other and easier roads to favour, there will be fewer earnest students in the commissioned ranks."

# AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

IT is not often that a party of amateurs with no company funds to draw upon in case of failure, run the financial risks involved in bringing out a play during the latter half of April, when everyone who can possibly get away is escaping the Bombay heat at the hill stations. But Messrs. Wise and Mackeson are not the men to be deterred by trifles, and they and their coadjutors had a moderately good house so far as the front seats were concerned to witness the first of two performances being given this week at the Novelty Theatre. The presence of Hudson's Surprise Party in the town prevented the fulfilment of the original intention to give the performance a fortnight earlier, and as it happened, this was a distinct advantage, for the atmosphere of the theatre was less trying last evening than it would have been while the recent great heat wave hung over the city. The affair, which was got up entirely independently of the two local dramatic clubs, had many circumstances in its favour as a set-off to being given at this season of the year. To begin with it was under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and of the Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, and was in aid of a most deserving charity—the Masonic Benevolent Fund. Robertson's farcical extravaganza, "Breach of Promise," one of the most amusing of his plays, was given for the first time in India, and the performers included such well-known favourites as Miss Howard Smith, Mrs. Cruickshank, Mrs. Bice, and Messrs. Reed and Wise. The curtain rose at 9-15 on a performance of the farce, "The Fast Coach," in which some amusing misunderstanding arises in consequence of the omission of Mr. Wiffleblinks to introduce his ward Laura, to his nephew Phœlix Phastly, then a student at Cambridge, although anxious that they should be united in wedlock. They have met each other, and a mutual sympathy has arisen between them. They imagine they are going contrary to Mr. Wiffleblink's wishes, whereas they are unconsciously contributing to the success of his plans. Meanwhile, Phastly seeks the aid of his servant at Cambridge to accompany him to the house of Mr. Wiffleblinks disguised as his coach, and to take an opportunity to get in a quiet corner with the old man and prejudice him against Phastly and Laura also, in order that the proposed union may be abandoned. After a series of most laughable incidents, the mistake is discovered, and the old gentleman finds to his delight that his wards have already done some love-making while the "Fast Coach" finds in Mary Miffs, the servant, a girl whom he left after promising marriage. Mr. Mackeson was well made up as the old gentleman, and quite hit off his self-satisfied simplicity in making arrangements for other people to fall in love in order to fall in with his plans. Mr. J. P. de Montmorency, of H. M. S. Magdala, was assigned the part of the dashing young undergraduate, and proved a great acquisition to the cast. It goes without the saying that Mr. A. W. Wise was irresistible as Jeremiah Boldt, the "fast coach." Mrs. Cruickshank took the part of Laura very naturally, and well sustained the reputation she has previously won on the local stage. Mrs. Bice, as Mary Miffs, contributed not a little to the success of the piece. After a brief interval, Robertson's well-known extravagant farce, "Breach of Promise," was enacted. Although the farce has not been given in Bombay before, the plot of the story is so well known as to render any resume of it unnecessary. All that need be said is that its staging, the assignment of the respective parts, and its production generally left little to be desired. It is no disparagement to the other performers to say that the honours of the piece belong to the part of Honor Molloy, as interpreted by Miss Howard Smith. The whole success of the play largely depends upon the ability of the heroine to adapt herself to the variety of difficult situations which she has to fill. Miss Smith, whose histrionic abilities are superior to those of many professional actresses, was equal to them all, and her performance was quite up to the high standard of excellence which her past achievements have led the Bombay public to expect. Mr. J. P. Mackeson carefully delineated the character of the shifty Philip, while Mr. Wise was thoroughly at home in the part of Acbates Croople, the easy-going friend of Philip. The scene in the first act in which he takes Philip's place on the couch, and has a hot water bottle applied to his head by Honor, was exceptionally amusing. Mr. M. Crawford, another old favourite, was very happy in his portrayal of Mr. Pontiocopp, and Mrs. Cruickshank made a very charming Clementina. Mr. J. Reed, was comical as ever as Mr. Fullaword's. Mr. Pratt having left Bombay, his place as David the footman was taken by Mr. Montmorency, who completed an excellent and well-matched caste. A word should be said is regard to the excellent orchestration under the direction of Mr. Seymour Dove. The performance is to be repeated on Thursday evening, when the excellence of both pieces and the deserving nature of the charity to be benefitted should ensure a large audience.

# THE ANTIQUITY OF INDIAN MEDICINE

THE following is the full text of the opinion of Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S., Principal of the Medical College, Madras, quoted by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai regarding the antiquity of the Indian system of medicine, in his speech at the opening of the New Arya Medicial School, at Anund Rushi's Wadi, on Saturday (18th inst.). Speaking at the Convocation of the Madras University in 1878, the eminent physician referred to said:—

When the Greeks came to India with Alexander, they found, amongst the traces of civilization which raised their astonishment and admiration, the practice of medicine far advanced. Thus Arrian informs us: "The Grecian physicians found no remedy against the bites of snakes, but the Indians cured those who happened to fall under that misfortune." And, again, Nearchus informs us: "Alexander having all the most skilful Indian physicians about his person, caused a proclamation to be made throughout the camp, that whoever might be bitten by one of these snakes should forthwith repair to the Royal Pavilion to be cured." This was 300 years before Christ, and now in 1878, more than 2,000 years after, we have the Government of India and Dr. Shortt vainly offering a reward for the precious but lost knowledge. These physicians are also said to have made other cures * * * Not only did the Greeks derive much information direct, during Alexander and his successor's invasion of India, but from the Egyptians subsequently, and they owed their knowledge to some mysterious nation of the East India, no doubt. But our indebtedness to India can be more directly traced somewhat later. When Bagdad, under the Caliphs after the destruction of Alexandria, became the great seat of learning, medicine was cultivated with much diligence and success. Hindu physicians were invited to settle in Arabia, and the works of Charak, Sasruta, and the Treatise, called Nidan, were translated and studied by the Arabians in the days of Harun and Mansur, A.D. 773. With the great wave of Mussulman conquest which spread along the shores of the Mediterranean, medicine and mathematics were brought by the Arabians to Spain, and found a congenial home in the Saracenic Colleges of the Iberian Peninsula. The Arabians were not only great physicans, but famous alchemists, and to their teachings we owe the foundation of those sciences which have now grown to the fair dimensions of modern medicine and chemistry."

* * *

The science of medicine "has to do with everything that concerns man's material comfort and safety, not only to cure, but to prevent disease, and thus the very elements form subjects of its investigation." Your ancestors here again seem to me to have forestalled modern civilization. Pure water enough and ample enough for all man's wants, is the great cry now of our large cities in Europe, thanks to the teachings of modern hygiene. If I am not mistaken, your ancestors, especially the Brahmins, had grasped this fact ages ago.

* * *

I have said enough, I think, to convince you that medicine is not a science which the people of India of all people, and especially the Brahmins, should despise or neglect. Is originated with you, and the prejudices which now debar you from its study, had no existence in your olden age.

THE waste of filtered water in Calcutta is attracting some attention, and it is to be hoped that the comments which have appeared in the columns of the *Englishman* on this subject will produce some good effect. There is really no reason why residents should daily be privileged to use many hundreds of gallons of good filtered water for gardening purposes. One shudders to think what would be the suffering among man and beast if our water-supply failed in the present season of heat and drought.

# GOVERNMENT AND FEEDER RAILWAYS.

## TERMS OF CONTRACTS.

THE following Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, gives the terms on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction by the agency of private companies of branch lines forming feeders either to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies:—

Observations.—Many of the applications made under the above Resolutions shew that the terms for the construction of branch or feeder lines of railway have not been fully understood.

The Government of India have accordingly resolved to cancel the previous Resolutions above quoted upon this subject and to issue a fresh Resolution embodying a summary of the concessions which (the previous assent of any Railway Company concerned having been first obtained) they are now prepared to give for the construction of branch or feeder railways; such concessions being usually confined to lines not exceeding 100 miles in length.

2. It should be clearly understood that these concessions are not applicable to the larger or more important railways or to mountain branches, for which separate negotiations are in all cases necessary.

Resolution.—Branch lines forming feeders, whether to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies, will ordinarily be made by the main line administrations, who shall have a prior right to construct them.

The Government of India will from time to time publish a list of branch lines for the construction of which they are prepared to receive tenders.

They will consider and dispose of any application for the inclusion in the said list of any other line which can properly be described as a branch or feeder line, and which does not, except in special circumstances, exceed 100 miles in length.

2. Proposals for the construction of branch lines under this Resolution must conform to the following terms and conditions:

(i) Applicants must satisfy the Government that they are in a position to command substantial financial support.

(ii) The gauge to be adopted must be approved by the Government in each case.

(iii) The proposed railway shall be subject to the provisions of all Acts of the Legislature aplicable to Indian railways.

(iv) The proposed railway shall be built in accordance with the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and on plans and estimates that have been approved by that authority. The route of the line, the situation of stations, and other similar details, shall be subject to approval by the Government.

(v) The line, while under construction, shall be inspected when and so often as an inspecting officer appointed for that purpose by the Government may consider desirable with a view to ensure the construction of the line up to the standard agreed upon.

(vi) Inasmuch as these railways are chiefly required for the development of country hitherto deficient in means of communication, and the anticipated profits may not therefore at once be fully realised, the Government of India are prepared to give financial assistance as set forth below. Proposals for financial concessions may be made in one or other of the following alternative forms:

(a) It may be stipulated that after the opening of the railway for traffic the Government shall guarantee out of the revenues of India a fixed yearly minimum dividend in rupees on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway company as entered in rupees in the company's books in India, with such share of the surplus net profits as may be agreed upon. The minimum dividend to be guaranteed in each particular case will depend upon consideration of the circumstances, but for the present no offer will be entertained that requires a guarantee exceeding 3 per cent.; or

Under (a) the company will receive an absolute guarantee of interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch are sufficient to pay more than the guaranteed dividend.

(b) It may be provided that a payment be made to the branch company by the main line to the extent necessary, together with the branch company's share of branch earnings (see section (6) of paragraph 3) to give the branch company a dividend of 3½ per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway company as entered in rupees in the company's books in India; provided always that the payment so made to the branch company shall in no case exceed the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch. This rebate will be granted from the first earnings of revenue by the branch, such payment being calculated at the close of the year, payments on account, however, subject to adjustment, being permissible at the close of the first-half of each year. The net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch are assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main line from such traffic as the net earnings of the whole system including the branch bear to the gross earnings thereof. If the net earnings of the branch line equal or exceed 3½ per cent. on the actual expenditure as above, the whole of such earnings will go to the branch company.

Under (b) the company will receive a dividend of 3½ per cent. provided that the amount of the net earnings from local and interchanged traffic be sufficient, and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch from its own traffic be sufficient to pay a higher dividend.

In either of the above cases (a) or (b), if the capital is raised in sterling, the capital to be entered in rupees in the company's books in India shall be the actual amount realised in rupees from time to time by the several remittances of funds to provide for expenditure in India, together with the sterling outlay from time to time in England converted into rupees at the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for his remittances during the half year preceding that in which the outlay shall have been incurred, and the capital expenditure in rupees on which the interest is from time to time to be calculated for the purposes of the guarantee or rebate, as the case may be, shall be the total outlay whether in India or England up to any such time as thereto charged.

(vii) The general character of the supervision and control that will be exercised by the Government over the branch railway apart from the provisions of the Railways Acts and the preceding provisions of this Resolution, shall be as follows:

(a) No capital expenditure by the branch railway company will be allowed as between the Secretary of State and the company unless the prior sanction of the Secretary of State shall have been obtained. The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Secretary of State or to borrow money except within a fixed limit and on specified conditions.

(b) The branch railway company, if required, shall keep capital accounts and statistics in forms approved by the Secretary of State; and shall render, free of cost, all accounts and statistics required by the Government. The accounts and books will be subject to audit on behalf of Government.

(viii) Funds for the execution of new works, properly chargeable to capital, found necessary after the branch railway has been opened to public traffic shall be provided by the branch railway company. Such works and their cost shall be agreed upon between the branch railway company and the main line administration before they are put in hand. In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the branch railway company and the main line administration as to the necessity for and the cost of any new work, the matter shall be referred to the Director General of Railways as arbitrator, and his decision shall be final.

(ix) The rates and arrangements in force on State railways in the matter of services rendered to all Departments of the State shall apply.

3. The following are the principal additional concessions admissible for branch or feeder railways for the construction of which tenders may be invited:

(1) The Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, respectively, will permit the charge of insterest at a rate to be agreed upon in each case, during construction to the capital account of the railway under the terms of the Indian Railways Act of 1894. (57 and 58 Vict. Chapter 12), or the Indian Railway Companies Act X of 1895.

(2) The land required for the construction of the branch railway will be provided free of cost. Such grant shall not include land required for quarrying, ballast, brickfields and kindred purposes.

(3) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India at the usual charges for such works.

(4) The results of existing surveys will be made available free of charge. When desired, fresh surveys will be made by the Public Works Department of the Government of India of any branch railway on the applicants depositing the estimated cost thereof in a Government Treasury, on the understanding that no preferential claim to a concession is thereby established. If permission be eventually given for the construction of the line, the actual cost of all such surveys, as well as of those made at the cost of Government, may be included in the capital cost of the railway. No responsibility will be accep

be incurred with the sanction of the Secretary of State may be charged—

(a) during construction to the Capital Account of the Branch Line Company;

(b) after opening, and until the minimum dividend under paragraph 2 (vi) (a) or (b) is received by the Branch Line Company, as part of the working expenses to be met out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by the working railway;

(c) and thereafter out of the general receipts of the Branch Line Company.

(7) Railway materials for the branch railway will be carried over State lines at the special rates prescribed for such materials belonging to State railways.

4. The Goverment of India reserve the right to purchase all such branch railways at the expiry of 21 years, or at subsequent intervals of 10 years on 12 months' notice, the purchase price being 25 times the yearly average net earnings (not including rebate payments), of the 3 years preceding the purchase, with a maximum price of 120 and a minimum of 100 per cent. of cost price on a rupee basis.

5. The Government also reserve—

(i) The right to fix and vary from time to time the classification of goods, and maximum and minimum rates for each class of goods, as well as of passengers; and

(ii) a general control in respect to the number and timing of trains.

6. Applications for concessions to construct branch railways under the terms of this Resolution should be submitted, in the from prescribed by Memorandum A, hereto attached, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

7. Applications for fresh surveys to be carried out on the terms detailed in condition 3 (4) above should be submitted in the manner prescribed by Memorandum B, hereto attached, to the address of the secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department."

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th April:—Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th March, 1896, suggesting that the 14 compartments of the Port Trust Building No. 118, open shed at the head of Carnac Basin, which are to be removed to accommodate the Bulk Oil Siding, be re-erected in two lines of seven compartments each with a 30 feet space between, on the site marked in red ink on a litho. plan forwarded with the letter. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 9th April 1896, reporting that the cost of re-erecting the 14 bays in two blocks 70ft. long 20ft. wide, with a roadway 30ft. wide between, utilizing the old materials except the corrugated sheeting on the roof which is past use and will have to be replaced, is estimated at Rs 1,466.

Resolution Sanctioned to the debit of the estimate for the siding.

Submitted letter from Thucker Keshowjee Wodhowjee and other firewood dealers, dated 16th March 1896, representing that by their removal to the site they now occupy in consequence of the construction of the Bulk Oil Siding, they have been put to a great pecuniary loss by being deprived of customers who go to the shops facing the road. Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st April 1896, describing the arrangement, he proposes to make to remove the cause of complaint. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st March 1896, recommending that the five plots shown on the litho plan forwarded with the letter marked Nos. 1 to 5 be fenced in as under: Plot No. 1,—25 feet to east of line of the Bulk Oil Siding to be fenced; Plots, Nos. 2 to 5,—The line need only be fenced in 5 feet on either side; observing that the fencing of the plots mentioned is absolutely necessary as a means of safety and that it should be completed by the time the railway line is ready for use, and submitting for the consideration of the Trustees the question as to whether the remainder of the railway line should be fenced in or not Read memorandum from the Engineer, datad 9th April 1896, recommending that the portions suggested by the Traffic Manager between Jamnagaur and Bhownuggar Streets as well as the portion between Chiploon and Vingoria Streets be fenced and stating that fencing is in stock, and estimating the cost of erecting the quantity required, "viz." 1,840 lineal feet including, contingencies, but excluding establishment, at Rs. 2,783.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the provison for fencing in the estimate for the work. The several firewood merchants should all be treated equally in allotting the fresh sites. The erection of the fence and the other proposals made will, it is hoped, remove all cause of complaint in this respect.

Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 344, dated 9th April 1896, requesting the Trustees to prescribe and furnish rules for the landing of bulk oil in Bombay at night. Submitted telegram to Port Commissioners, Calcutta, and the Harbour Trust, Madras, dated 10th April 1896. Submitted letter from the Acting Secretary, Madras Harbour Trust, No. 144, dated 11th April 1896, enclosing notification issued by the Madras Government, dated 7th May 1895, No. 941, Judicial, on the subject.

Resolution.—It should be suggested to Government that the notification should be in the terms of that issued by the Bengal and Madras Governments, which has been approved by the Government of India and provides that the pumping shall be continuous day and night, that only the electric light shall be used, and that means shall be provided for emptying the discharge pipe and preventing any oil left in the pipe during any suspension of pumping from escaping.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 76, dated 30th March 1896, communicating the following despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 3, Revenue, dated 5th March 1896, in connection with the Trustees' Administration Report, 1894-95:—"I have read with interest the Bombay Port Trust Report for 1894-95 and the Resolution thereon received with your Excellency's letter No. 1 (Marine), dated 10th January. The year of the report marks the close of a quarter of a century's successful work. During this period many and great improvements have been made in the Port arrangements, and the result has apparently given satisfaction to merchants and traders residing at or visiting Bombay. The value of the foreign trade of the Port has nearly doubled, while the number and tonnage of vessels in this trade have increased 192·5 per cent. and 414·5 per cent. respectively. The coasting trade has increased threefold. The income of the Trust, without serious enhancement in the rates of fee and charges, has during the 25 years quadrupled, while the expenditure on Capital Account up to date stands at 54 millions of rupees. I consider that the Bombay Port Trust may be congratulated on the results of their stewardship during the 22 years 1873 to 1895."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th March 1896, reporting, with reference to the fire in one of the hay stacks at Mody Bay on the 27th January last, that the 200 feet of hose at present at the hay depot would be insufficient to command an outbreak of fire occurring at the south end of the stacks or in Alibag or Rajapur Street; stating that he understands that the Traffic Manager has ordered additional lengths of hose, but, as every extra length means delay, he considers it would be better to increase the number of hydrants; submitting an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,256, for laying branch service pipes and hydrants as shown on a litho. plan forwarded with the letter, and submitting for consideration the question of fencing in the grass-depot, which is quite open. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th March 1896. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee saying that in September 1894 the Trustees, at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner, sanctioned an estimate, ammounting to Rs. 1,798, for laying a 4-inch main to the hay depot on Mody Bay; that the estimate included Rs. 426 for 200 feet of hose and three hydrants, and to cover the annual cost, estimated at Rs. 200, it was decided to raise the rate of ground rent from Rs. 7 to Rs. 7½ per catty per mensem; that these appliances were successful in extinguishing fire which might have been a very serious fire in January last; that the additional made to the rate of rent realises Rs. 490 for the season of seven months; that this installation does not command the whole area occupied by the stacks; that to do this it is necessary to have more branch mains and six more hydrants as shown in red on the litho plan, which would cost Rs. 2,250; that the Traffic Manager in his report, while considering the further protection necessary, advises delay for the reasons stated; observing that the danger is imminent, that the fact that the proximity of the new siding will increase it is an additional reason why the work should be done and at once, and that the proximity of the Bulk Oil Installation is a further reason for taking every possible precaution; that it will be extremely difficult to find another suitable site for the hay, but, should it be moved, the only sacrifice would be the cost of laying and taking up the pipes; recommending that the extension of the service, the cost of which will be covered by the enhanced rent, be sanctioned as a charge against the provision for Capital Grant Works in the current year's budget, and that the fencing, which would be an additional precaution, may be considered in connection with other proposals affecting the fencing of the wharves in this locality, to be separately submitted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended.

The following items amongst the papers laid on the table:—

BALLOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 10th April 1896 | Total from 1st to 10th April 1896 | For week ending 10th April 1895 | Total from 1st to 10th April 1895 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels listed into harbour | 23 | 35 | 21 | 30 |
| " sailed out of harbour | 23 | 28 | 24 | 31 |
| " transported | 11 | 15 | 19 | 2 |
| " attended to | 1 | 1 | 21 | 71 |
| " warped | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 |

## ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

### CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, C. Fell, a European, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. S. C. Dhondy and Co., mill stora suppliers and machinery agents, charging him with criminal misappropriation in respect of ten dozen roller skins and 232 lbs. of picking bands, of the aggregate value of Rs. 500, belonging to the complainant. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused, C. Fell.

Complainant in his information stated that he knew the accused. On the 3rd January last, they started a business of leather dressers and curriers in partnership with the accused in the name of C. Fell and Co. A partnership deed was executed, which among other things provided that Messrs. S. C. Dhondy and Co. were to be managing partners, and that the accused C. Fell was not entitled to collect bills in any way, and in default he would be held criminally responsible. The agreement period was fixed for three years, during which time, whenever the managing partners thought fit to stop the work, they could do so, and dispose of the concern in the best way they could. On the 18th of March last, accused prepared a statement of account, which showed that the partnership was working at a loss, and on the 19th, the day following, the partnership was dissolved, and it was agreed that accused should pay to Messrs S. C. Dhondy and Co. Rs. 500 for his share of loss by monthly instalments of Rs. 100. It was further agreed that all the prepared and unprepared goods and trade materials should be made over to Messrs. S. C. Dhondy and Co., who were also to collect and retain outstandings. In pursuance of such agreement the accused passed a promissory note to pay Rs. 500. He also handed over the prepared and unprepared goods and trade-utensils (with the exception of eleven dozen roller skins which were in the process of preparation, and the utensils, used therein which he promised to deliver on the following day), and five bills for outstandings due from several mills. Out of these five bills complainants recovered the amount of four bills, and the fifth bill, amounting to Rs. 532, against the Hindustan Mills was in respect of goods left with that mill on approval. On the 25th March complainant was informed that the goods were not approved by the mill authorities, and that accused, C. Fell, fraudulently and dishonestly concealing from the mill authorities the aforesaid arrangements, obtained from the mills the possession of the said goods, viz., ten dozen roller skins and 232lbs. of picking bands and dishonestly misappropriated the same. Complainant wrote to him for an explanation, and he ignored the aforesaid arrangement, and threatened to dispose of the said goods.

Mr. Byrne at the onset stated that the case was to be heard on Monday last, but it was adjourned till yesterday to enable the party to come to a settlement However, he was sorry to say that they could not arrive at a settlement, and so the matter should be proceeded with. He, however, submitted that it was simply a civil matter, and it was absolutely useless to waste the time of the court by going into it. The information as well as the correspondence that had passed between the solicitors of both the parties showed clearly that it was not a criminal case, and that the defendant had no intention of fraudulently depriving the prosecutor of his property. Mr. Byrne was going to read the correspondence, when

Mr. Velinker raised an objection on the ground that it would prejudiced his client's case. He said that he would lead the evidence and put in the correspondence as they came in.

The magistrate held that he would decide the point whether it was a civil matter or not, after hearing both the sides, and so he allowed Mr. Byrne to read the correspondence.

Mr. Byrne read the correspondence, and contended that the papers did not show that the partnership was dissolved on the 18th March, and that his client was perfectly right in taking possession of the goods in question, which he had already sold. If the partnership was not dissolved, it became a civil matter, and if the prosecution still persisted in going into the evidence, it would amount to a malicious prosecution, for which the party would be held responsible.

The magistrate, after looking into the correspondence, stated that if it was a civil matter, and if the prosecution insisted on leading evidence, they would make themselves liable for the consequence of a malicious prosecution.

As Mr. Velinker desired to lead evidence for the prosecution, the magistrate adjourned the matter until 3 o'clock, as the court had to hear the kerosine oil case.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the case was again called on, when Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Velinker, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Byrne defended the accused.

Mr. Davar, in opening the case, asked the magistrate not to adhere to the verbatim opinion which he had expressed before the learned counsel had stated the facts of the case. Mr. Davar said that on the 3rd January last an agreement was entered into between one Meralli Somji, the complainant, Mr. Dhondy, and Mr. C. Fell to do certain work in leather, prepared under certain chemical process and to sell it in the Bombay market. The conditions in the agreement were strict, and Mr. Fell put his hand on to that agreement. The court was wrongly led to suppose that the partnership had not been dissolved, and that Mr. Fell was not criminally liable. From the circumstances disclosed in the case, there could be no doubt that the action of the accused in taking away the goods from the Hindustan Mill after having, on the 19th Mar., calculated that the business of the firm was working at a loss, was most dishonest. From the accused's own acts, from documents in his own handwriting, it could be clearly gathered that he had acted deliberately and intentionally with dishonesty. In the partnership agreement it was clearly stated that he had no right to recover the goods. It seemed that the accused, being an impecunious man, tried to earn his livelihood by complainant's money and his (accused's) work. When the partnership was found to be working at a loss complainant treated him with generosity by allowing him to pay his share of the loss by a monthly instalment of Rs. 100, but the accused repaid that generosity by going to the Insolvent Court. The agreement also provided that Mr. Fell would not buy directly or indirectly anything required for the company, but would ask the managing partner for it. Mr. Fell being a "gentleman," without any means, the other partners never intended to trust him with money or things to be bought. The partnership business continued until the middle of March last, when the two partners, who were capitalists, found that it was a losing concern, and they made up their minds to dissolve the partnership. In making the accounts, the accused himself put the liabilities of the firm at Rs. 7,012 and the assets at Rs. 6,292, among the assets being the bill on the Hindustan Mill for Rs. 562. By taking the assets from the liabilities, the loss came to Rs. 1,424. On the 19th March they divided the loss, and as that impecunious man (accused) could not pay his share of the loss, he gave a document in his own handwriting to the effect that he would pay the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 100, and that the bills and outstandings should be collected by Messrs. S. C. Dhondy and Co. That the partnership was dissolved on that day was abundantly proved by that important document. There were certain leathers under chemical process which were also to be handed over to complainant according to that document. There was another important document in accused's own handwriting in which he had certified his share of the loss. These documents established the facts that the partnership had been dissolved. On the dissolution of the partnership accused made over to the complainant five bills, out of which four were recovered. The fifth bill, which was in the accused's own handwriting, and which was also made over to the complainant, was on the Hindustan Mill in respect of certain goods given to them on approval. The complainant was entitled either to recover the amount of the bill or take back the goods, represented by that bill. The accused, however, went behind their back to the Hindustan Mill and walked away with the property.

The Magistrate: What he did with the property?

Mr. Davar: I learn that he has already sold it, and that makes the offence complete.

The Magistrate: Why does he not return the goods, Mr. Byrne?

Mr. Byrne: His claim against the firm is greater than the goods taken away by him. The firm owes him Rs. 600.

The Magistrate: If the party would not use the good sense, I must go on with the case.

At this stage the parties held a consultation for a short time, and having arrived at a settlement, Mr. Davar asked the court to be allowed to withdraw the case against the accused.

The magistrate granted the application, and the accused was discharged.

A WRITER in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been at the trouble to count the number of times that some hackneyed phrases of foreign origin appeared in the *Times* leading articles during 1895. These are the samples:—Amour propre (1), bona fide (5), coup d'etat (3), data (9), de die in diem (1), de facto (3), employes (4), ex-officio (3), fates (3), maximum (8), minimum (22), personnel (6), prima facie (10), rapprochement (1), reductio ad absurdum (1), referendum (1) regime (4), role (2), status (12), status quo (3), volte face (1). It is satisfactory to find that some old stagers in use in previous years were given a rest during 1895, viz.—A fortiori, ad valorem, corves, doctrinaires, entourage, esprit de corps, inter alia, par excellence, persona grata, and tu quoque.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bengal Police at Alipore are investigating a case of daring dacoity committed on Wednesday night at the residence of Babu Kailash Chunder Bose, a landholder of Joynagore. The dacoits, about fifteen in number, after effecting an entrance into the Babu's house tortured him and then ransacked everything they could lay hands on. They decamped with treasure to the value of upwards of Rs. 3,000 and are still at large.

THE other day four railway employes assaulted a respectable Hindu female on the public road near the Bunder Station at Sukkur. A case was accordingly instituted against them in the court of the City Magistrate there. After a protracted trial judgment was delivered on the 30th ultimo, when one of the accused, a Punjabi, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, the others were fined Rs. 100 each.

AT the Alipore Criminal Sessions on Friday Mr. Geidt presiding, a young Mahomedan woman, Tabujan Bibi, of Bishunpore, was charged with poisoning her husband at the instigation of her brother-in-law and lover. The brother-in-law, whose wife was dead, lived at the house of the prisoner and her husband. He became the lover of the woman, and procured some arsenic for her to mix with her husband's food. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty." The Judge sentenced the woman to transportation for life. The man is still at large.

GUARD PEEL—who was shot at Kotri by one Gabriel, who was tried for attempt at murder and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment—died at the Civil Hospital, Karachi, on Friday last from, it is said, the effects of the wound he received in his jaw. We understand that the appeal made by Gabriel for a reduction of the sentence passed on him comes on for hearing on the 24th instant; the Judge of the Sadar has at the same time issued a notice to Gabriel, calling upon him to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced, the hearing of this has also been fixed for the 24th instant.

THE wholesale destruction is reported of the deodar on the sides of the high hill Cheru (10,000 feet), near Simla. It seems that the pine, which grows to within a short distance of the summit, is being cut down in every direction, and sent down the side of the hill to the Sutlej, where it is floated away in rafts. The Pinus excelsa, which will not stand long immersion in water, is not touched, writes a local paper, but the very smallest deodar is cut down for the purpose of supplying railway sleepers. No attempt is made at replanting, so that the Cheru with other hills, which are being plundered, is rapidly presenting an appearance of barrenness visible even from Simla.

WITHIN the next few months, Miss Marion Stone and her sister, Miss Ellen Stone, of Newnham, who are in Bombay actively completing the preliminary arrangements for the inauguration of a women's University settlement, will be joined by Miss C. R. Rouse of Girton College, and Miss A. de Selincourt, of Somerville Hall.

THE annual grant in aid of the work carried out in the department of Scientific and Technical Research of the Imperial Institute having been increased, the executive council of the institute have decided to take steps for developing this department, which is charged with the important work of investigating new or little-known natural products from the Colonies and India, and of advising as to their industrial and commercial utilisation and value. The council of the institute have now appointed Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S. (Honorary Secretary of the Chemical Society), as director of the department. Another change in the institute is to be made at the instance of the Government of India. The administration and control of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute will, from April 1, be taken out of the hands of the governing body and transferred to a committee consisting of Sir Stewart Bayley (chairman), Sir Owen Burne, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir Alexander Wilson.

THE *Morning Post* of the 3rd instant in a short leader on the appeal made by the Aborigines Protection Society, on behalf of the Kafirs says:—"Why cannot the Viceroy despatch a small pacific mission, under Sir G. Robertson or some other able leader with a sufficient escort, to cross the passes south-west of Chitral, to summon the Kafir chiefs and headmen to a durbar, explain the situation to them, and advise them in a friendly way to concede the demands of the Amir, who is now their master?" The feeling undoubtedly exists that the paramount power south of the Oxus should take some steps to prevent the practical extermination of the Kaars. The great difficulty is to learn what actually has happened in Kafiristan.

NEARLY 9,000 dogs have been destroyed in London since the muzzling order came in force three weeks ago, only about 500 of those taken by the police having been claimed by their owners, and about 300 being well-bred enough to find purchasers at prices ranging from 10s. to £5. But the most interesting feature of canine statistics in this connection is the fact that out of nearly 10,000 dogs taken by the police, only one was infected with rabies. When we consider that the majority of these dogs were of the starveling, ownerless class of dogs that haunt the slums and markets of East London and are supposed to constitute a danger to health of metropolitan proportions, and that this season of the year is the time when rabies is most prevalent, it is strange in the extreme that no more cases should have occurred. Rabies is said to take only a fortnight to develop in the dog, and we must, therefore, suppose that if the muzzling order had not been in force, only one dog would have gone mad in the whole of the London district, and that if it had chanced to be killed before doing any damage, rabies would have been non-existent in London until introduced from outside. Upon this hypothesis the utility of the muzzling order seems infinitesimal, and will, it is to be hoped, soon be rescinded in the interest of the dogs themselves. A muzzled terrier trying to settle his differences satisfactorily with an unmuzzled cat is a pathetic spectacle.

A WHIST anecdote about Henry Keeley, the actor, told in *The Keeleys: On the Stage and at Home*, is worth quoting. Keeley was in the habit of going nearly every afternoon to the Garrick Club to play whist. One day he had for his partner Henry James (now Lord James), and when the rubber was over he said, "Why didn't you lead spades?" "Because I didn't think it was the game." "Well then, you're a fool!" and the actor shuffled out. Some days after, as the lawyer was going upstairs, Keeley drove up in a cab, got out, and called out "Hi!" rapping his stick in the floor of the hall. Mr. James came down expecting an apology. But with that grave, stolid look for which Keeley was as remarkable as Dr. Johnson, he said: "I have been thinking over that little matter of the spades, James, and I find that I was right. You *are* a fool."

AN examination will be held in London in June, for the selection of seven candidates, if so many be found qualified, for appointment on probation as Assistant Superintendents in the Police Forces of the following provinces in India, *viz.*:—Madras, three; Bengal, two; Bombay, one; and North-West Provinces and Oudh, one. Candidates must be above nineteen and under twenty-one years of age on the 1st June, 1896.

ACCORDING to the *Daily News'* Constantinople correspondent, an important find has recently been made at the village of Caesarea, in Asia Minor, which has occasioned a friendly rivalry between England, the United States, and Russia. The latter Power has won. It has been known during the last three years that a MS. Gospel existed somewhere in Turkey which dates back to the sixth or early seventh century. The MS., like what remains of Codex N., is not only very ancient, but a very beautiful one, written upon the finest and thinnest vellum, which has been dyed a deep red purple. The letters are in silver, and are square upright uncials; the abbreviations of the sacred names are in gold. The pages are 32 centimetres by 26, and the writing on each page is in two columns. It is said that the actual purchaser is the Tsar.

MR. LAURENCE HUGH JENKINS, says the *St. James's Gazette*, owes his advancement to the good opinion of the Judges at home. When the Judgeship fell vacant Lord George Hamilton, breaking through the tradition that an Indian Judgeship was a legitimate prize of party strife, asked the Judges to nominate a competent man to be recommended to her Majesty for an office of great importance and considerable dignity. A list of names was forwarded by the Judges to the Secretary of State for India, and the post was offered to the learned gentleman whose name stood first; but he declined the honour. It was then offered to Mr. Jenkins, whose name was second on the list, and accepted by him. It is considered that Mr. Jenkins will prove a most valuable addition to the High Court at Calcutta, and the Indian will be grateful to learn that political activity is no longer a main qualification for a seat on the Bench of an Indian High Court.

AT the present juncture, writes a contemporary, it may be interesting to know the force and armament at present available to the Khalifa at Omdurman. Roughly speaking his regular army number 140,000 men. Of these 40,000 are riflemen, 60,000 spearmen, and 6,000 cavalry. He has seventy-five big guns. These resources look formidable on paper, but are less so in reality. Of the forty thousand rifles not more than 22,000 Remingtons are in good condition, and some of these have been cut short with the object of lessening the weight, without regard to the alteration thus caused to the trajectory. The seventy-five guns comprise six Krupps of large calibre for which the Khalifa is said to have only a very small amount of ammunition, eight machine guns of various patterns, and sixty-one brass muzzle-loading guns of various shapes and sizes, the ammunition for which is made at Omdurman, and is of very inferior quality. It is credibly reported, however, that Abdullahi has proclaimed a *Jehad*, in which case he must have called out the whole fighting strength of the Soudan. As the population of the Soudan is thirteen millions this means a large number. We shall presently see whether the tribes will respond to the summons, or whether the Khalifa's downfall is to be heralded by a general desertion from his standard.

THE following letters has (the Exchange Telegraph Company says) been received from Mr. Justice Wright by an officer who has been in litigation with the War Office:—"Mr. Justice Wright regrets that he has no right or power to consider or enter upon the matter in question otherwise than in some regular proceeding or by command of her Majesty. It is, however, possible even for a Judge to express a wish that some special court could be established before which any grievance or supposed grievance of any gallant officer of either Service might be presented for consideration, without regard to technicality."

WE are reminded from time to time, observes a contemporary, that in his methods and ideas the Egyptian fellaheen is first cousin to the Indian ryot. Especially is this the case in money matters, with regard to which the two classes have the same fatal knack of running their necks into the noose of the money-lender. Lord Cromer in his annual administration report mentions another, of these disgraceful instances of extortion with which we who live in the East are only too familiar. A small cultivator in Upper Egypt borrowed £10 from a European money-lender (*horresco referens!*) signing a bond for £15. We need not detail the tortuous transactions which ensued, but the upshot was that at the end of three years the debtor had paid £34 to his creditor in the shape of interest and legal expenses, besides selling his house at the creditor's price. A few other examples of the same kind of thing are given, and then Lord Cromer goes over the remedies which have been suggested. Among these is a proposal for the establishment of a Land Bank which would reduce the whole of the existing mortgages, and lend out money to the fallaheen on reasonable terms. Among other disadvantages, however, this plan would entail the bondage of the rural population to Governments—which, Lord Cromer remarks, would not be desirable upon political grounds. The Government, however, intends to make an experiment on a small scale in a few districts in the way of helping thrifty people to keep out of the money-lender's clutches. A sum of ten thousand pounds Egyptian has been set apart for the purpose of making small advances at the rate of 6 per cent. No advances will be made to the proprietors of over 5 feddans and no sum advanced to any one cultivator is to exceed £10 in the aggregate. The Government is not very sanguine of success, for after all the heedless will still fall an easy prey to the tempting offers of the three hundred per cent. lender; but the experiment is certainly worth the making.

"A CURIOUS instance of a reviewer promulgating a fable," writes Mr. Daydon Jackson to the *Athenæum*, occurs in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*. In an article on plant names the writer makes this statement (p. 242):—"Sometimes, however, names were not entirely given out of compliment, and Linnæus himself set a bad example. He was so pleased with the bumble behaviour of his friend John Browall that he named a plant Browallia Demissa, and on Browall's elevation to the episcopate he named a second species B. exaltata. This did not please Browall, and he showed his wrath in so marked a manner that when Linnæus discovered a third species, he named it B. alienata, and then the alienation was complete and lasting." The first book on the reviewer's list is the Index Kewensis, and had he taken the trouble to open the volume at the genus in question he would have found that all three names were published at the same time and on the same page of the tenth edition of the Systema Naturæ, in 1759: further that Linnæus's name was elata not exaltata, which is another slip of the reviewer. The quarrel between Linnæus and Browall arose many years previously.

MR. CHAFFERS—who, unless I am mistaken, writes a legal correspondence to the *Pioneer*, is the some gentleman who twenty years ago was not wholly disconnected with the abrupt termination of Sir Travers Twiss's judicial career—has been trying conclusions with the Trustees of the British Museum. The plaintiff brought an action for assault against Mr. Taylor, one of the principal officials of the Museum—in effect of course against the Trustees, for an assault in excluding him from the Reading Room Committee in obedience to the defendant's instructions. The County Court Judge found in the plaintiff's favour and gave him £1 damages. The Judge's notes stated that Mr. Chaffers had for more than forty years been a reader in the Museum; and his half-yearly ticket expired on May 9th last. On application to the principal Librarian for renewal he received a reply that the Trustees had ordered that the ticket was not to be renewed. On August 9th he went to the entrance of the Reading Room and claimed admittance, which the attendants refused. Attempting to go in, he was forcibly prevented by the attendants and this constituted the assault. The County Court Judge held that the plaintiff was entitled as of right and not as a privilege to use the Reading Room under 26 George II., C. 22, sec. 20, so long as he conducted himself properly. The Act provides "that a free access to the said general repository, and to the collections therein retained, shall be given to all studious and curious persons at such time and in such manner and under such regulations as by the said Trustees, or the major part of them, in any general meeting assembled, shall be limited for that purpose.j' Clause 18 of the regulations in force provides—"The privilege of admission is granted upon the following conditions:—(a) That it may be at any time suspended by the principal librarian; and (b) that it may be at any time withdrawn by the Trustees in their absolute discretion." The Solicitor-General pointed out that if Mr. Chaffers thought he was aggrieved his remedy would be by information of the Attorney-General. Mr. Chaffers in reply ingeniously observed that the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals were "ex-officio" Trustees and could not proceed against themselves, and that the regulations were "ultra vires." Justices Day and Wills allowed the appeal but avoided giving a decision on the larger question whether the regulations were in excess of the statutory power conferred on the Trustees. They held that a person not having a ticket was not entitled to force himself into the Reading Room—he was a trespasser and the attendants were justified in preventing him from entering.

## THE NEW GIRL.

THERE is never a stick with one end, Nature, or art, having produced the New Boy, was sure sooner or later, to produce the New Girl. The New Boy was a somewhat slow evolution; but the production of the New Girl has been quite after the order of things pertaining to the times in which we live—with a rush. Almost before we could anticipate her advent, she was with us; not as a babe whom a few years would be required to bring her into her teens; but, rather, as one born full grown. And, like most things that are quickly made, the New Girl is not quite nice. She does not seem to fit very well into home life. She is a sore trouble to her pastors, masters, and mistresses, and she is not quite happy with herself. The sweet, innocent, and attractive unconsciousness of a really modest girl, more of a child than a women, is not seen in her. She is all there, and she knows it; and the knowledge of herself does not fill her face with an unshadowed complacency. She has always a question in her eye; and the answer does not always please her, or us. Let us look at her as she is.

She is wonderfully well-grown. On the average, the New Girl is bigger and broader than her brother—the New Boy. He has run very much to leg; she has grown upwards, broadened out in shoulder and hip, and taken on altogether a decided largeness of form and of feature. No girl, either Greek, Roman, Saxon, Tueton, or English, ever filled so large a space, physically or geographically, as she does. In a crowd she is never in the back row, and at any public function she takes her place with a persistence and a power that do not always add to the enjoyment of the New Boy, or the old man. She has developed muscle to a phenomenal degree. This, perhaps, more than impudence or a want of maidenly modesty, has forced her into places and forms of exercise, recreation, and competition, not in vogue amongst girls in the days that are past and almost forgotten. Because the New Girl feels physically fit for almost everything requiring strength and conscious power, she has pushed herself to the front, and is in evidence in such things as would have brought a look of fear into the eyes of her mother when she was a girl. In a word, the New Girl is, in this respect, not a "survival" of the fittest; but an unconscious assertion of a somewhat new person who feel's her own fitness, and, as by an instinct of that fitness, rather than by some wilful naughtiness, thrusts herself to the front as a cyclist, swimmer, unchaperoned traveller, cricketer, and everything else that falls at her feet. There she is strong, self-possessed—not to say assertive—capable, and, by comparison with the New Boy, to the front. Go where we will, we are sure to come across the New Girl.

She is not so well mannered as she is well grown. This, in part, is the vice of her virtue. She can scarcely be called a tender maiden, and her new position compels her to take on the mouth and manners of men. She talks loud and long. Is rather apt to indulge in slang; the word "awful" is the one adjective that she drags into every sentence she utters. Her manners are partly qualified by her dress. It is very difficult (at times, when she looms large in a street or a lane, to know whether the strident figure at a distance is male or female. She is as much "tailored" as her brother. She is more like a man. For her clothes she is not entirely responsible. In that matter she is dressed by others quite as much as she was when she was in long clothes. But she has some choice, and her choice is usually what is called "loud." In head-gear she is enabled to display more variety than the New Boy or the old mother. She can wear any thing on her head, from something as small as a saucer to that frightful something which is a yard in diameter, half a yard to the topmost tuft or sprig, and garnished with insects, birds, and little beasts. The New Girl fully avails herself of this opportunity, and at church, at theatres, at concerts, and such like she fills up an area of space with her head that is vaster in dimensions than that upon which she sits. She is doing this with such a bold persistence that we shall soon be compelled not only to have religious services for men only, but the plays, concerts, &c., from which the New Girl and her mother will have to be excluded. Well grown, badly dressed, and worse-mannered, there is one phase in her that deserves our fullest, but rather timid, commendation.

The New Girl is learned, intelligent, and superior to the New Boy in music, and science. She carries a big hat, but it covers a big head. She has gone up to the top in all learning. She wears the mortar-board, the scholar's gown and hood—when she does wear them—with an evident sense of her mental right to these symbols of learning. To take a New Girl into dinner is not a thing that every man can do without fear. She may not talk, and so she will suggest to the gentleman on her right that most men are dolly look fools, but are such, or she may contradict them upon art, history, science, and politics, and her contradictions are usually as correct as they are contemptuous. She stands knocking at the gates of Oxford and Cambridge, and she will get in and plague the Dons, not with her manners, but with her knowledge and mental power. In intellectual athleticism she can lick the New Boy out and out, and she knows it. In fact, the New Girl has such a supreme contempt for boys and men generally that she bids fair to work out one of the greatest of all revolutions the world has seen. This New Girl is the problem of the future. Male politicians, socialists, priests, parsons, are little more than cyphers in the sum of the life that is coming so fast into Europe and the West. The New Girl is grown, well taught, superior often in physique, health, and head to the New Boy; greatly despising that New Boy; possessed with the most revolutionary notions as to relation of the sexes, and determined to assert and exercise equality with, and independence of, man—the New Girl is the most striking, suggestive, and forceful personality of an age of little men.—"Echo"


## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE report of the directors of this company (of which Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. are the local agents) for the year ending 31st December, 1895 being the 182nd year since the establishment of the society is as follows:—

The directors have the pleasure of reporting to the shareholders that the operations of the society during the past year have continued to be of a very satisfactory character. The gross annual income during the year was £824,487 11s. 3d., and the amount of the accumulated funds at the close of the year was £2,709,950 0s. 4d. These figures show an increase in the annual income of £49,941 8s. 5d., and in the accumulated funds of £179,707 14s. 7d.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The nett fire insurance premiums brought to account in the year were £425,948, 13s. 2d., being an increase of £23,834 17s. 9d. over the premiums of the previous year. The amount paid, and allowed for, in satisfaction of all losses by fire was £243,229 4s. 1d., and the total expenses, including commission and bad debts written off, were £136,425 17s. 3d. The balance of fire premiums over the losses and expenses was therefore £46,293. 9s. 10d., which has been carried to the profit and loss account. The ratio of the fire losses to the premium income was 57·1 per cent., and that of the expenses was 32·03 per cent. so that the surplus, as above, was 10·87 per cent. of the fire premiums. After making the usual allowance of 3½ per cent. for the increase in the amount of unexpired risk, the actual profit made on the fire insurance business during the year was £38,348, which is by far the largest amount of actual profit ever made by the society in a single year.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The number of proposals for life assurance receive during the year was 3,416 for insuring the sum of £1,249,136. The number of policies actually iseued was 3,059 for £1,072,270, yielding in new annual premiums the sum of £38,983 17s. 3d., the remainder consisting of 357 proposals for £176,850 were either declined or deferred by the society or were not completed by the proposers. The total number of policies in force at the end of the year was 24,546 for the sum of £8,806,315, the annual premiums payable on which amount to £289,458 11s. 3d. The amount of life premiums brought to account in the year was £290,744 0s. 5d., and the income, from interest and other sources including a profit realised on an investment sold, was £71,501 18s. 6d., making the total income £362,245 18s. 11d. On the other hand the total for claims, expenses, commission, and bad debts written off, was £220,862 18s. 2d., leaving a balance of £141,383 8s. 9d., which has been added to the life assurance fund, bringing it up to the sum of £1,831,440 11s. 9d. The ratio of the amount paid for commission and expenses to the premium income was 17·91 per cent., being a reduction of 2·14per cent over the corresponding ratio in the preceeding year. Claims were paid owing to the deaths of 294 persons insured under 330 policies for the sum of £148,310 1s. 11d., and 10 policies matured under which the sum of £2,414 18s. 0d. became payable. The number and amount of claims actually experienced were below the number and amount anticipated. The interest received upon the actually invested life funds amounted to £71,156 8s. 6d., being an increase of £2,887 12s. 2d. over the corresponding figure of the previous year. The average rate of interest at which these funds were invested was £4 1s. 7d. per cent., and the rate actually realised on the life funds, invsted and uninvested, was £4 0s. 7d. per cent.

The directors hope to receive the continued co-operation of the shareholders in their efforts to extend the operations of the Union Assurance Society.

STEPHEN SOAMES, Chairman.


## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80·5 |

TUESDAY.—APRIL 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 86·9 |
| 3 p.m. | 90·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 89·3 |


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## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" has never yet failed to be fruitful in providing subjects of interest for discussion, and the session of 1896 will hold its own in the record in this respect. The importance of the water-tight door question is beyond a doubt, and the twin contributions of Lord Charles Beresford and Colonel Soliani, from the point of view respectively of the naval officer and the naval architect, possess a value which all must acknowledge. The controversy on the subject of water-tight doors is an old one, but it was quite time that it should be up to date. The first ironclads, or some of them, were cut off into a number of water-tight compartments, between which there was no communication save by going above the ordinary sea level. Since that day both the compartments, and the doors between them, have been on the increase. The figures quoted by Lord Charles Beresford show this very plainly. In the Agincourt there were twentynine compartments, and seventeen doors; in the Pallas the relative proportion was even less. In the Rodney there are ninety-eight doors in 121 compartments. In the Royal Sovereign 148 doors in 187 compartments, and in the Magnificent 208 doors in 150 compartments. The proportion is, in fact, now almost exactly reversed. It does appear, therefore, that there are good grounds for the complaint which Lord Charles Beresford makes. It is impossible, however, to accept off hand his statement that of the 208 doors in the last-named ship 100, or more than half might be entirely done away with. Considerations of all kinds must be taken into account, and while accepting the principle that no door should be cut without good and substantial reason, it is too much to ask us to believe that the experienced designer of the Magnificent has made such a huge blunder as is here indicated. Sir William White was able to make a telling rejoinder when he said that the officers of the Royal Sovereign, having been called on to report whether any doors might be done away with, recommended this step in one solitary instance. The fact remains that it is not the normal condition of a ship to be rammed or to have a torpedo exploded under her bottom, and that the health and well-being of those on board demand all possible ventilation, with simple means of access from one part of the vessel to another. As Colonel Soliani points out in his thoughtful paper, water-tight doors are of several classes, and there can be no question that when war comes many will be shut almost permanently. The methods of quickly closing doors, and ensuring that they are closed, are also, as this talented writer demonstrates, capable of great improvement. On the other hand, doors are not necessarily required for communication, especially large doors at the very bottom of a compartment. Mr. Seaton is of opinion that the telephone might be utilised in men-of-war for purposes of communication, and we have no doubt that it will be introduced before long if circumstances and conditions permit. The whole subject is one upon which there is evidently considerable divergence of opinion, but as there is nothing like discussion of this kind to remove minor differences, great thanks are due to the writers for raising the question.

A further and equally important point is that dealt with by Admiral Wilson. It is now generally acknowledged that the rapid movement of the Victoria when her compartments filled came like a thunderclap upon the Navy. Up to that time it had been assumed that a ship might fill gradually and go down bodily, but the idea of a huge battleship turning over and capsizing had not been realised. The mishap has led to more attention being paid to the behaviour of vessels with certain compartments filled and others empty, but there can be hardly a question that even now we are not quite sure what will happen in certain circumstances. The European officers who who were present at Wei-Hai-Wei consider it to be conclusively proved that one of the vessels there, turned over in consequence of the water let in by a torpedo explosion being restrained from dividing itself equally over the ship by the longitudinal bulkhead. Admiral Wilson, who has made a study of the subject from a naval officer's point of view, equally condemns the longitudinal bulkhead, and it stands to reason that this method of subdivision may be a soure of much danger. The Sans Pareil, as Admiral Wilson said, was safer with all boilers full than with one full and the others empty. What is very desirable in this connection is that the exact effect upon a vessel when certain of her compartments are full of water should be known to her officers, and consequently how a dangerous tendency to heel and lose stability may be remedied, if possible, by filling other compartments. Admiral Makaroff, of the Russian Navy, has suggested an ingenious plan for the purpose of this instruction, and it would be interesting if the Admiralty could have some experiments made and make known the results to the Service.

It was a subject of universal gratification at the meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects that Sir William White, after his severe illness, is now restored to health, and was able to address the assembly. We warmly congratulate the Director of Naval Construction upon his return to active employment, we trust with unimpaired vigour. He has employed his convalescence well, for, as he told his hearers, to whom he hastened "without medical leave," the French authorities, with much courtesy, have permitted him to make a thorough examination of many French warships. It is the privilege of able men to win advantages even from their misfortunes. We were well assured that Sir William would not be idle during his absence abroad. His return to the Admiralty will be a source of gratification to his many friends.

The considerable list of small volumes descriptive of the naval resources of the Powers has hitherto had no representative among English publications. There was need for a pocket volume comparable to the "Pola Almanach," to Durassier's "Aide Memoire," and to the Carnet, and this has been supplied in the "Naval Pocket Book" compiled by Mr. Laird Clowes, and issued by the Tower Publishing Company. The book is upon a different system from that adopted abroad, and can scarcely be regarded as a rival to any work in existence. The vessels are arranged under each country in classes, and descriptions of them are concisely given. The information is remarkably full, and it is a good idea to place diagrams of ships in juxtaposition to the text relating to them. The volume includes tables of guns and small arms, lists of dry docks throughout the world, and much other useful information. It deals save in one respect, with facts only, and does not admit opinion. The compiler has departed from his rule by attempting a rough system of classifying ships, which, if it be accepted by some, will be sure to meet with much opposition. Admittedly there is no precise definition of fighting value observes a service paper and we should think it well in such a publication as this, which is intended mainly for specialists, to omit the classification from the next issue. That issue will doubtless be an advance upon the present one, but it is surprising how much information has already been collected.

We notice that Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. promise "an exhaustive history of the British Navy from the earliest times down to the present day," which Mr. Clowes is generally to edit. We are told that this work is to be "exhaustive" and "very full," and to be illustrated by portraits, plans, contemporary pictures, and facsimiles. The first volume, bringing the record down to about the reign of Elizabeth, will consist of between 500 and 600 pages. The work is to be written by "the best-known naval writers of this country and America." It seems curious at first sight that Americans should be asked to write our history, but this will perhaps be explained to mean that writers of competence beyond the Atlantic have been found to deal with that part of naval history in which the British and American Navies were one. There is certainly in America one naval historian, in the person of Captain Mahan, whose writings are welcomed throughout the world, but a strong hand will be needed to control less competent pens.


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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 30 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Nitride" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18597, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SEXUAL EXCESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility, and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment in each of the above cases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.


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# Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

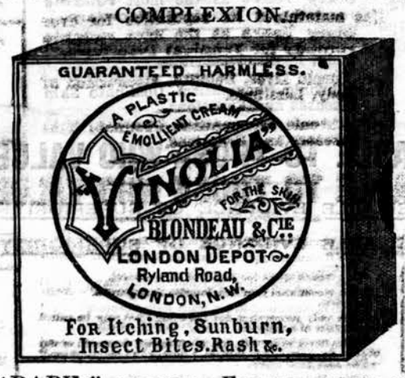
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such numerous and high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.




Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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ASK FOR

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

*J. Liebig*

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

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EDWARDS'

## HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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AGED HUNTLY & BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY & BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

## CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

*SOLE IMPORTERS:*

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,:

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

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## DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active medicinal ingredients of the remedy, perfectly emulsified. Hence its value, not only in Consumption, but in Rickets, Wasting Diseases of Children, and in all cases in which it is necessary to administer Cod Liver Oil."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

"I have for some years made use of the great reputation attained by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine; also, some to be more disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal affections complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.

"I have prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor with Gifts, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. It I were ill, I am sure the administration of the smallest amount would be attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal superior, and nutritive properties, and which, indeed, are not always found in medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with the Capsule impressed on the Cork with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side of the Bottle with the Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., and bearing under the Wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS IT CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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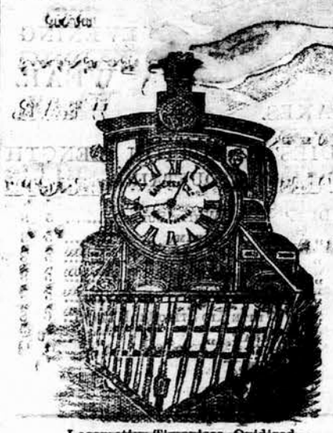
# MARCKS & Co., LD.,

## WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

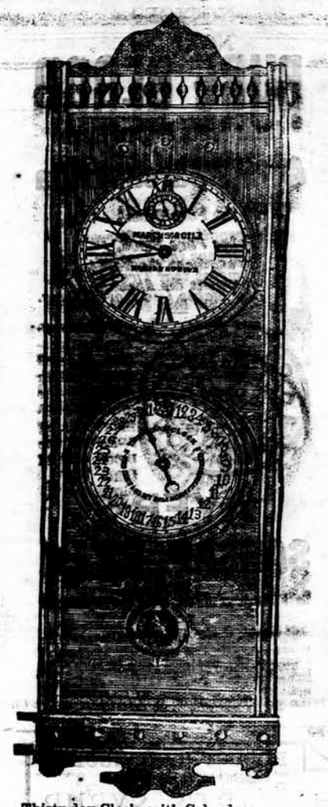
## BOMBAY & POONA.



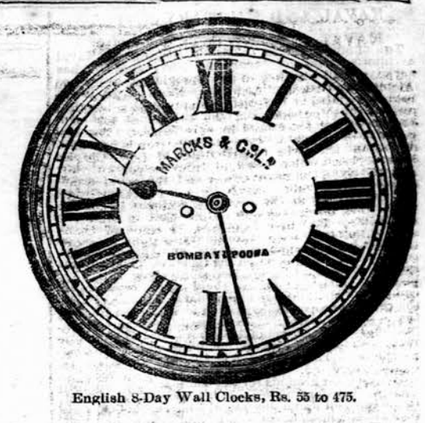
Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... " 85.




English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

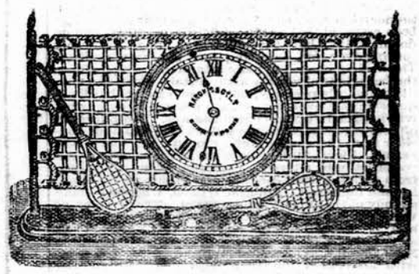
The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

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# LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

## CENTRAL AIR DRAUGHT.

BRILLIANT WHITE LIGHT.

NO SMELL.

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

SIMPLE AND PERFECT WICK ARRANGEMENT.

SMALL CONSUMPTION OF OIL.

No. 8982. Rs. 7-4.

No. 8757 Rs. 18-8.

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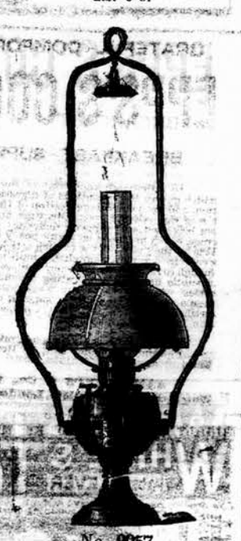

No. 9057. Rs. 5-8.

*Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by Post to the Mofussil.*

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

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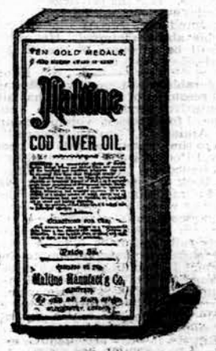
## Maltine

with COD LIVER OIL.

The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.




"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co., LIMITED.

24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

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# LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

# DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

# FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

# CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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THE GREAT REMEDY.

## BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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